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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 260



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CONTENTS

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S. Condemns USSR, Cuban Role in Latin America (XINHUA, 12 Dec 81)	1
Poland To Continue Democratization Process (XINHUA, 17 Dec 81)	3
Pakistan Officials Urge India To Discuss Pact (XINHUA, 18 Dec 81)	4
U.S. Suspends Cooperation Treaty With Israel (XINHUA, 19 Dec 81)	5
'RENMIN RIBAO' on Israeli Annexation of Golan Heights (XINHUA, 19 Dec 81)	6
Captured Soviet Soldiers on Foreign Troops in DRA (XINHUA, 20 Dec 81)	7
'XINHUA' Views African Economic Community Decision (XINHUA, 20 Dec 81)	8
Afghan Guerrillas Resist Soviet Occupation (XINHUA, 21 Dec 81)	10
Border Town Important Trade Center With Nepal (XINHUA, 21 Dec 81)	12
SFRY Leaders Stress Country's Sovereignty, Defense (XINHUA, 22 Dec 81)	13

'XINHUA' Comments on African Regional Cooperation (XINHUA, 22 Dec 81).....	14
Polish Press Spokesman Views Domestic Situation (XINHUA, 22 Dec 81).....	16
Singapore's Rajaratnam on USSR Threat to Asia (XINHUA, 23 Dec 81).....	17
OECD Predicts Slow Economic Growth for Members (XINHUA, 23 Dec 81).....	19
'XINHUA' Views New Trend in U.S.-Israeli Ties (XINHUA, 23 Dec 81).....	20
'XINHUA' Correspondent Views Situation in Chad (XINHUA, 24 Dec 81).....	22
Kampuchean Discuss Resistance to SRV Aggression (XINHUA, 24 Dec 81).....	24
Jaruzelski Says No Military Dictatorship in Poland (XINHUA, 25 Dec 81).....	26
Kampuchean Urged To Persist in Fight Against SRV (XINHUA, 25 Dec 81).....	27
Pakistan Meeting Condemns Soviet Aggression (XINHUA, 27 Dec 81).....	28
Yugoslav Leader Views World Situation (XINHUA, 27 Dec 81).....	29
'XINHUA' Correspondent Views UK's Social Democrats (Yan Yi; XINHUA, 27 Dec 81).....	30
Romulo on Invasion of Kampuchea, DRA (XINHUA, 28 Dec 81).....	33
Reagan Urges Soviet Withdrawal From Afghanistan (XINHUA, 28 Dec 81).....	34
Poland's Czyrek, Press Hit U.S. Stance (XINHUA, 1 Jan 82).....	35
Polish Premier Addresses Leading Intellectuals (XINHUA, 24 Dec 81).....	36
Last Known Strike in Poland Ends 28 December (XINHUA, 29 Dec 81).....	37
Polish Spokesman Describes 'State of Siege' (XINHUA, 30 Dec 81).....	38

Poland's Rakowski Visits FRG, Talks With Genscher (XINHUA, 31 Dec 81).....	39
Bangladesh, Saudi Arabia Urge USSR Afghan Exit (XINHUA, 30 Dec 81).....	40
'KCNA' Cites DPRK Figures on S. Korea's Chon (XINHUA, 31 Dec 81).....	41
Kampuchean Premier Calls on Resistance Forces To Unite (XINHUA, 31 Dec 81).....	42
Ceausescu Views World Unrest, Domestic Progress (XINHUA, 31 Dec 81).....	43
Haig Cited on Polish Crisis, U.S.-USSR Relations (XINHUA, 1 Jan 82).....	44
DPRK's Kim Il-song New Year Address (XINHUA, 1 Jan 82).....	45
Polish Media Report Government Economic Measures (XINHUA, 3 Jan 82).....	46
Japan Urges Soviet Prudence on Polish Issue (XINHUA, 6 Jan 82).....	47
Reagan, FRG's Schmidt Discuss Polish Crisis (XINHUA, 6 Jan 82).....	48
Saudi Minister on Israeli Recognition (XINHUA, 4 Jan 82).....	50
China To Release Captured Vietnamese Troops (XINHUA, 4 Jan 82).....	51
'RENMIN RIBAO' Urges End to Iranian-Iraqi War (XINHUA, 5 Jan 82).....	52
Allen Resigns as Presidential Security Adviser (XINHUA, 5 Jan 82).....	53
EEC Foreign Ministers Discuss Soviet Sanctions (XINHUA, 5 Jan 82).....	55
USSR Sells Gold To Offset Economic Difficulties (XINHUA, 6 Jan 82).....	57
Suharto Urges SRV Withdrawal From Kampuchea (XINHUA, 6 Jan 82).....	58
Haig Views Results of Schmidt's U.S. Visit (XINHUA, 7 Jan 82).....	59

Briefs

Pakistan Tribesmen Defend Border	61
Israel Wants Talks With Arabs	61
U.S. Lists Soviet Involvement	61
Poland's Production Back to Normal	62
Polish Minister Meets Diplomats	62
USSR, Poland Sign Trade Agreement	62
Vietnam Tightens Controls Over Kampuchea	63
Iranian Paper Criticizes USSR's Objectives	63
UNSC Urged To Boycott Israel	63
TASS Criticizes U.S. Sanctions	64
Jaruzelski Meets Foreign Envoys	64
Japanese Stand on Poland	64
U.S.-S. Korean Provocations Attacked	65
Mission to Sri Lanka, Bangladesh	65
Japan Discusses N. Territories	65
Israel Cancels Cooperation Memo	65
Poland Shortens Curfew	66
Polish Enterprises, Cadre Supervision	66
Poland Reports Bloodshed	66
Polish Ambassador Seeks Asylum	67
Polish Curfew Lifted Christmas Eve	67
Action Demanded Against Spasowski	67
Paper Scores Soviet Expansion	67
Tanzania's Salim Cites 'Victory'	68
U.S. Hits USSR's DRA, Poland Moves	68
Gymnastic Team Returns	68
Guangzhou, Los Angeles Ties	68
USSR Underground Nuclear Test	68

PARTY AND STATE

'DAZHONG RIBAO' Stresses Ideo-Political Work (DAZHONG RIBAO, 5 Dec 81).....	69
'RENMIN RIBAO' on Unitary, Federal Systems (Li Buyun; RENMIN RIBAO, 15 Dec 81).....	73
'GUIZHOU RIBAO' Urges Improving Party Work Style (Guizhou Provincial Service, 15 Dec 81).....	75
Guizhou Holds Meeting on Discipline Inspection (Guizhou Provincial Service, 15 Dec 81).....	76
Jiangsu Directive on Public Order in Countryside (Jiangsu Provincial Service, 23 Dec 81).....	78
Sichuan Holds Meeting on Spiritual Civilization (Sichuan Provincial Service, 16 Dec 81).....	79
Hubei Notice Urges Party Members To Set Good Example (Hubei Provincial Service, 20 Dec 81).....	81

'RENMIN RIBAO' on Better, Simpler Administration (Gao Feng; RENMIN RIBAO, 22 Dec 81)	82
Zhejiang Meeting Hears Report on NPC Resolutions (Zhejiang Provincial Service, 22 Dec 81)	86
Anhui Forum on Ideological Work in Rural Areas (Anhui Provincial Service, 22 Dec 81)	88
Jiangsu Deputies Relay NPC Guidelines (Jiangsu Provincial Service, 23 Dec 81)	90
Fujian Meeting Relays NPC, CPPCC Guidelines (Fujian Provincial Service, 24 Dec 81)	92
Zhejiang Meeting Views CPPCC Session Guidelines (ZHEJIANG RIBAO, 25 Dec 81)	94
Henan Governor Reports on 1982 Tasks (Henan Provincial Service, 25 Dec 81)	95
Jiangxi Meeting Relays Fifth NPC Guidelines (Jiangxi Provincial Service, 25 Dec 81)	97
Foreigners Visit Mao's Old Home in Hunan (Hunan Provincial Service, 25 Dec 81)	99
Xinjiang Leader Urges Organs To Set Example (Xinjiang Regional Service, 26 Dec 81)	101
Jiangxi Conveys Guidelines of Fifth CPPCC (Jiangxi Provincial Service, 27 Dec 81)	102
Jiangxi Procurators Urge Tougher Law Enforcement (Chen Xianye; Jiangxi Provincial Service, 28 Dec 81)	104
Jun-Oct Crime Rate Declines in Beijing (XINHUA, 28 Dec 81)	105
Henan People's Congress Session Hears Work Reports (Henan Provincial Service, 28 Dec 81)	106
Gansu People's Congress Elects Presidium (Gansu Provincial Service, 28 Dec 81)	107
Jiangxi Holds Social Order Improvement Meeting (Jiangxi Provincial Service, 29 Dec 81)	109
Xizang Discusses Achievements, New Year Tasks (Xizang Regional Service, 1 Jan 82)	111
'Ba Yi Radio' Cherishes Memory of Chen Yi (Ba Yi Radio, 5 Jan 82)	113

'XINHUA' Chinese Introduces Liu Shaoqi Works (XINHUA, 5 Jan 82).....	115
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Briefs

Ningxia on NPC Session	124
Xinjiang Work Reports Approved	124
Yunnan Employs Minorities	125
Nei Monggol People's Congress Session	125
Guizhou Prefecture Party Congress	125
New Jilin Municipal Secretary	125
Gansu Enacts Congress Decisions	126
Hunan Congress Work Reports	126
Hunan Party Elections	126
Guizhou Government Meeting	127
Jilin Procuratorial Work Conference	127

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

PRC Forum on Modern Opera Held in Beijing (XINHUA, 17 Dec 81).....	128
'XINHUA' Carries Series on Chinese Youth (XINHUA, 21 Dec 81).....	129
PRC Young Workers Use Spare Time for Study (XINHUA, 22 Dec 81).....	131
'XINHUA' Notes Revival of Socialist Ethics in PRC (XINHUA, 23 Dec 81).....	133
Christmas Observed in Beijing, Shanghai, Nanjing (XINHUA, 25 Dec 81).....	135
'XINHUA' Views Value of Self-Study to PRC Youth (XINHUA, 25 Dec 81).....	136
Film Association Head Assesses 1981 Productions (XINHUA, 26 Dec 81).....	138
Briefs	
Reform of Secondary Schools	139
New Evening Papers	139

TAIWAN

Taipei of Taiwan Ties With Indonesia, ASEAN (Taipei International Service, 13 Dec 81).....	140
Youth of Taiwan Origin Make Good in Shanghai (XINHUA, 17 Dec 81).....	141

Zhonghua Book Company Invites Taiwan Colleagues (XINHUA, 18 Dec 81)	142
Taiwan Premier Reports on Government Administration (CNA, 21 Dec 81)	143
Congress of Taiwan Compatriots Opens in Beijing (XINHUA, 22 Dec 81)	144
Taipei Radio Views Zhao Ziyang's DPRK Trip (Taipei International Service, 24 Dec 81)	146
Briefs	
Reports on National Reconstruction Work	148
Returned Compatriots Celebrate New Year	148
Official Visits	149
Technical Cooperation With. Panama Extended	149
Golan Heights Annexation Condemned	149

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S. CONDEMNS USSR, CUBAN ROLE IN LATIN AMERICA

OW121634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 12 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 12 Dec (XINHUA correspondent)--The worrisome situation in Central America was the subject of the most heated debate at the 10-day 11th conference of the Organization of American States which ended in Santa Lucia yesterday.

The most important political resolution passed by the conference is the one in favor of a settlement of El Salvador's internal conflict by the holding of general elections. The conference resolution declares that the people of El Salvador alone have the right to solve their own problems.

The conference, the first of its kind ever held since Ronald Reagan took office, began with a U.S. withering attack against the military buildup and infiltration by the Soviet Union and its proxy, Cuba, in Central America. In his speech on 4 December, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig warned that Cuban adventurism with Soviet blessing posed a grave threat to peace and security in the region.

Since 1978, he said, Cuba "had embarked on a systematic campaign of increasing interference against its neighbors." Speaking on the "militarization of Nicaragua," Haig stressed that Nicaragua is building up the greatest military force thus far in Central America and shipping large quantities of arms to the guerrillas in El Salvador.

Haig suggested the conference discuss ways and means of preventing importation of heavy offensive weapons into all Central American countries. "The United States is prepared to join others in doing whatever is prudent and necessary to prevent any country in Central America from becoming the platform of terror and war in the region," he said.

During the conference, the American secretary of state had extensive bilateral contacts with foreign ministers of Central American countries in order to canvass their support for America's policies in the region. Meanwhile, American officials revealed outside the conference, intelligence about the Soviet aid program to bolster Cuba militarily and economically and Cuba's buildup of its military strength in Central America.

Haig's statement was rebuked by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto, who described Haig's accusation about "militarization of Nicaragua" as a "lie"

and a "joke." D'Escoto said that the size of Nicaragua's armed forces is in keeping with the threat Nicaragua is facing. He charged the United States with subjecting Nicaragua, Cuba, El Salvador and Grenada to armed threat. However, he considered positive U.S. willingness to improve its relations with his country.

The situation in Central America, particularly in El Salvador, was the concern of many foreign ministers at the conference. They were all opposed to interventionism in principle. Brazilian Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro said that his government was firmly opposed to any interference in other countries. Argentine Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion said that his country shared an identical view with the U.S. in supporting El Salvador's ruling junta, but Argentina will not interfere militarily in the area. Venezuela's approach was likewise.

But Colombian Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos denounced a new kind of interventionism, the training and arming of guerrillas in a foreign country and sending them back to their own countries to create instability.

Argentina, Venezuela, Colombia, the United States and 18 other nations voted in favor of the resolution supporting elections in El Salvador; Nicaragua, Grenada and Mexico voted against; and Panama, St Lucia, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago abstained.

After the vote was taken, the Nicaraguan foreign minister stated that support for the resolution meant support for those who were "unwilling to cooperate in an appropriate climate of peace." The Mexican delegate said it was doubtful if genuinely free elections could be held when the security of opposition members was not guaranteed beforehand.

The meeting also discussed development and cooperation in the western hemisphere, the work of the Organization of American States and the human rights situation. It also admitted two new member states.

CSO: 4000/39

POLAND TO CONTINUE DEMOCRATIZATION PROCESS

GW171650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1628 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 17 Dec (XINHUA)--The Polish Military Council of National Salvation in a statement Wednesday declared that "there is no turning back from the fundamental premises of the process of democratization initiated last year."

The council said that it is resolved "to go on following the course of reaching agreement with all social forces which uphold the supreme interests of the socialist state of Poland."

It noted that forces hostile to the socialist state alleged that the state of siege meant the blocking of the road of democratization and renewal. "In view of this, the Military Council of National Salvation makes the following declaration: The council's aim is not to revive the methods of rule and the modes of social life of before August 1980."

It explained that the creation of the council and the harsh restrictions under the state of siege were "essential" because the process of renewal was disrupted by forces hostile to socialism and stability of the country.

"Anarchy is the negation of democracy. The firm suppression of lawlessness and anarchy is the very first condition for a renewed undertaking of the process of reforms....," the statement said.

The council promised that as soon as law and order is restored, "reforms will be started and continued with full energy, as will activities aimed at a still more profound reconstruction of the structures and mechanisms of social and political life, which do not correspond to contemporary needs."

The statement said: "The people responsible for taking Poland into crisis have been isolated. The purge of the apparatus of authority of people who are double-dealers, or are incompetent and who cannot cope with the current tasks has been speeded up."

"A relentless struggle has been launched against manifestations of unbridled criminality and speculation there is continuation of the activity aimed at introducing economic reform, which particularly requires order and efficient functioning of the structures."

The Military Council concluded by emphasizing its resolve to continue to follow the line of consultation with all social forces which uphold the supreme interest of the socialist state of Poland. At the same time, it will most resolutely do away with those forces which attempt to scuttle this consultation."

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PAKISTAN OFFICIALS URGE INDIA TO DISCUSS PACT

OW181301 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Islamabad, 18 Dec (XINHUA)--Pakistani official sources maintained that there was nothing ambiguous or mysterious about Pakistan's proposal to start consultations with India for a non-aggression pact between the two countries, according to the PAKISTAN TIMES today.

They were referring to the remarks made by Indian Foreign Minister Narasimha Rao before the Lok Sabha (House of the People) that he could not understand the meaning of the Pakistani proposal, which, he said, had not been turned down by the Indian Government, however.

Narasimha Rao also took exception to Pakistan's efforts to acquire arms, saying this was something not in the interest of India. According to him, the acquisition of weapons, particularly sophisticated weapons, was not meant to stabilize friendship between the two countries.

The Pakistani official sources expressed surprise at the statement, saying that it was extraordinary that friendship could be based on Pakistan's forgoing its sovereign right to acquire arms for defence. It was all the more surprising that India had been going around the world shopping for all types of military equipment, the sources said.

It was said that India had refused to discuss Pakistan's offer to maintain a certain ratio of forces for the two countries.

No independent country could be expected to comply with such terms for friendship, the Pakistani sources said.

CSO: 4000/39

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

U.S. SUSPENDS COOPERATION TREATY WITH ISRAEL

OW190817 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Washington, 18 Dec (XINHUA)--The United States has suspended the implementation of the memorandum of understanding for strategic cooperation signed with Israel last month following Israel's move to annex the Golan Heights.

Announcing the decision today, State Department spokesman Dean Fischer said that President Reagan has instructed Secretary Weinberger and Secretary Haig "not to proceed at this time with discussions intended to implement the memorandum of understanding." This means a scheduled meeting of the Coordinating Council on Strategic Cooperation set up under the memorandum will not be held.

In addition, the spokesman said, "the president has decided that the United States will not for the moment proceed with further discussions on some Israeli proposals for promoting Department of Defense purchases of defense-related goods and services in Israel, on authorizing Israel to use some FMS (foreign military sales) funds to purchase Israeli produced goods and services, or on the possible use of FMS by third countries to purchase Israeli defense items and services."

The U.S. action was taken because, the spokesman said, the United States is "particularly disappointed" at the Israeli action which came in the midst of a political crisis in Poland and only a few weeks after the memorandum was signed.

"We do not recognize Israel's action, which we consider to be without international legal effect," Fischer said.

"The final status of the Golan Heights can only be determined through negotiations between Syria and Israel," he said.

State Department spokesman Fischer also stressed that clearly the United States "continues to be strongly committed to the security" of Israel, and is "in no way interrupting the flow of military equipment to Israel under our assistance program."

CSO: 4000/39

'RENMIN RIBAO' ON ISRAELI ANNEXATION OF GOLAN HEIGHTS

OW191227 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 19 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 19 Dec (XINHUA)--The Israeli decision to annex the Golan Heights was a "long-premeditated" move taken at what Tel Aviv considered as a "suitable time" when "strategic cooperation has begun" between Israel and the United States and the Soviet Union is preoccupied with both Poland and Geneva talks.

This was stated in an article published in the PEOPLE'S DAILY today under the title "Timing of Israel's Annexation of the Golan Heights," which was written by the paper's correspondent in Cairo.

The decision to apply Israeli law to the Golan Heights, "an expansionist move which aggravates tension in the Middle East to the strong protest of the Arab community and the world as a whole," is obviously an established policy of the Begin government," the article says. This was clearly embodied in the last point of the 11 basic foreign policy principles proclaimed by Menachem Begin upon his reassumption of premiership in early August. This point says: "Israel will never give up the Golan Heights and dismantle any settlements there. The government will decide on the suitable time to execute the country's law and administration in the Golan Heights."

The article says: "Begin might think now was the 'suitable time' to implement the principle" since a memorandum for strategic cooperation has been signed with Washington which recognizes Israel as the main pillar in the U.S. strategy in the Middle East." "Meanwhile, when Begin took the decision he also had the Soviet Union in mind. As Moscow has to keep an eye on the situation in Poland while engaged in the theatre nuclear arms talks with Washington, it is not in a position to make any substantial response to Israel's decision."

The article says, to annex the Golan Heights at this time Begin also wants "to further deepen differences among the Arab countries and to bury the Saudi eight-point peace plan" which is still alive in the minds of the Arab world.

The article quotes observers in the West as saying that the annexation could "greatly narrow" the Arab nation's room for manoeuvre and "deplete Fahd's plan of all its credibility." It is also very likely that Tel Aviv wants to put an end to the Camp David peace process while its troops still remain in the Sinai peninsula. If Egypt reacts extraordinarily, it will fit in exactly with Israel's wishes.

The article says that with Israel assembling troops in the Golan Heights and the situation in Lebanon becoming tense and along the Syrian-Israeli border, observers are watching closely how far Israel will go.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CAPTURED SOVIET SOLDIERS ON FOREIGN TROOPS IN DRA

OW201856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 20 Dec 81

["First News Conference for Foreign Reporters Held by Afghan Mujahideen Inside Afghanistan--by XINHUA correspondent Shen Yuqiang and PEOPLE'S DAILY correspondent Zhong Feng Zhun"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Islamabad, 20 Dec (XINHUA)--Three Soviet soldiers captured by Afghan Mojahedin admitted at a news conference yesterday that they had not seen any other foreign troops inside Afghanistan except for Soviet.

The news conference was held at Allah Jirgar, a border area of Zabul Province in southeast Afghanistan. It was the first news conference held for foreign reporters in the area under the Mojahedin control.

The Soviet soldiers are: Sergeant Yuri Grigoryevich Pavarnitsin, a former tractor driver at a collective farm in Sverdlovsk in the Urals, Private Mohammed Yazkuleiv Kuli from Samarkand region of the Soviet Turmen Republic; they were captured at Charikar, 70 kilometers north to Kabu. Dijenko Valeri, a tank mechanic from the Ukraine, was captured in August in Baghlan Province. Dijenko Valeri said he had seen at least 20 Soviet troops killed in one battle.

Soviet authorities had warned the soldiers that they would be killed as soon as they were captured by Mojahedin. But the soldiers said they had not been mistreated by the Mojahedin.

Three Soviet students from Tadzhikistan Republic were also introduced to the reporters. They were Abdul Ghanî, Abdul Rahim and Sayed Noaman. The students said they were students of a technical construction school. They crossed the Soviet-Afghan border in September to join Afghan freedom fighters because they opposed the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan.

Allah Jirgar is a heavily guarded Mojahedin basis surrounded by steep mountains.

After the news conference, Zaffaruddin Khan, field commander of the Mojahedin in Zabul Province, showed reporters weapons captured from the Soviet troops and Soviet military fuel tanks, telecommunication vehicles and armed personnel carriers they had captured.

CSO: 4000/39

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' VIEWS AFRICAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY DECISION

OW201914 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 20 Dec 81

["News Analysis: Regional Economic Cooperation With Vitality--by XINHUA correspondent: Qin Dianjie"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 20 Dec (XINHUA)--The 17th summit meeting of the Central African Customs and Economic Union ended Saturday with the announcement of the establishment of a Central African Economic Community.

The community was unanimously approved by the summit's 11 participating countries to help Central African countries develop their economies.

The establishment of the community was approved by representatives from Gabon, Congo, Central Africa, Cameroon, Zaire, Chad, Sao Tome and Principe, Equatorial Guinea, Rwanda, Angola and Burundi.

In recent years the Central African countries have put more and more emphasis on regional economic cooperations. The first economic summit of the Organization of African Unity held in Lagos in April 1980 was of particular importance, because of the beginning of a program demanding that OAU countries concentrate individual efforts on the basis of collective self-reliance to help accelerate economic growth and integration in Africa.

It was also decided at the OAU summit that regional economic organizations in central, eastern, southern and northern Africa would be established step by step. Since then, regional economic cooperations in Africa have increased to the benefit of participating countries.

Moreover, the economic community, composed of 16 West African countries, and the six-country West African Economic Community have formed solid institutions for economic development since the 1980 summit. The member countries have conducted comprehensive cooperations in industry, agriculture, communications and transportation, trade tariff, and finance.

The nine member states of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference proposed last June to build 97 communications and transportation projects in southern Africa, 22 of which are now being built. These countries have recently allocated U.S.\$338 million to strengthen communications and transportation among

them. In addition, the Organization for the Development of the Senegal River, the Organization for the Development of River Gambia, the Mano River Union, the River Niger Commission, the Economic Community of Great Lakes Countries and other regional economic and cooperative organizations have also helped to develop these regions.

Countries in a particular African region usually have common political experiences and similar economical conditions. An organization of communities can help them concentrate their strengths to overcome difficulties in developing their economies.

Leaders from the African countries also have benefited from regional cooperation. Many now consider regional economic cooperation a cornerstone for the development of African economy. Despite some contradictions existing in the African regional cooperative organizations, the African countries, so long as they act in a spirit of solidarity and mutual aid and can find solutions to these contradictions they can more effectively concentrate on fulfilling economic goals.

CSO: 4000/39

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

AFGHAN GUERRILLAS RESIST SOVIET OCCUPATION

OW210318 Beijing XINHUA in English 0242 GMT 21 Dec 81

["Afghanistan--A Heavy Burden for the Soviet Union"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 21 Dec (XINHUA)--Afghanistan's growing resistance to the Soviet Union, despite the superpower's determined efforts to suppress it, has become a heavy burden for the Soviet Union.

The resistance forces enjoying widespread popular support and making the best use of the mountainous geographic conditions in their country, have fought a brave guerrilla war against the seemingly overwhelming Soviet occupation forces and have picked up momentum in their action. The growing resistance has become a major threat to enemy patrols and troop and supply movements.

Babrak Karmal, leader of Afghanistan's Soviet-backed government, admitted in a recent interview with the Soviet weekly newspaper, LITERARY GAZETTE, he was "aware of the difficulties before us. They are not small" in a reference to the resistance forces.

The development and growth of the Afghan resistance forces are characterized by:

1) Attacks by the resistance forces against large and medium-size cities have become more frequent.

Resistance forces have been particularly active in Qandahar, the second largest city in Afghanistan, and in provincial capitals such as Herat, Jalalabad and Baghlan. Street fighting with Soviet and Karmal troops also has become more frequent, resulting in several regions coming into control of the resistance forces. In addition, many transportation routes and communications lines have been cut.

A Karmal regime provincial leader in Parvan has complained that he had "lost contact with Kabul," Afghanistan's capital 63 kilometers away.

The provincial head of Nimruz has stated that resistance forces "control the water source of the provincial capital."

The provincial head of Baghlan has admitted that some major highways leading to the provincial capital were under the control of the resistance forces.

Not even Kabul is secure. Since January, more than 100 senior government officials and Soviet army officers have been wounded in skirmishes under the attacks of resistance forces, according to available statistics.

2) The resistance forces are gaining influence with Afghanistan's population while the Karmal regime is becoming more isolated.

The resistance forces are enthusiastically backed in local areas and have gained the support, sometimes indirect, from many Karmal regime officials and army officers. Many government officials and army officers deliver information to resistance forces to help them travel in Soviet-occupied areas. Some have even joined the ranks of the resistance forces.

3) Resistance forces have acquired better equipment, discipline and fighting skills. They have launched several well-coordinated battles, proving their ability to plan strategic encounters.

The successful counter offensive in Panjshir Valley is a good example. Several resistance armies in Panjshir Valley, some 150 kilometers northeast of Kabul, laid mines and erected other obstacles to stop an enemy advance. They ambushed enemy troops in small groups, avoiding encounters with larger and superior enemy forces. In this way they smashed several major Soviet offensives in the valley.

But resistance forces also have problems: They have not unified because of differences, and there is a weapon inadequacy. Particularly troublesome to resistance forces is their lack of heavy artillery to destroy planes and tanks.

Strong resistance from the Afghan people has dearly cost Soviet aggression. The Soviet Union has to pay U.S.\$3-4 million each day for its 80,000 to 100,000 troops in Afghanistan.

Soviet troops have used lethal gas to kill the Afghan people and have reduced at least 2 million Afghans to homeless refugees, but they will never subject the Afghan people to Soviet dominance. And the Afghan resistance forces, which are convincing each day more and more Afghans to join their ranks, have declared they will not stop fighting the Soviet aggressors until the last Soviet troop has been withdrawn from Afghanistan.

CSO: 4067/39

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BORDER TOWN IMPORTANT TRADE CENTER WITH NEPAL

OW210158 Beijing XINHUA in English 0143 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Lhasa, 21 Dec (XINHUA correspondent)--Once anonymous, Zham, a small town on the Chinese side of the Sino-Nepalese border in Tibet, is becoming increasingly important as a cross-border trade center and a tourist spot.

Since the China-Nepal friendship road was opened in 1965, between 20,000 and 30,000 Nepalese and Tibetan border residents have crossed the border every year for trade and other business. Sometimes as many as 100 Nepalese came in a day for small business transactions at Zham, 113 kilometers north of Katmandu, the Nepalese capital, and 820 kilometers south of Lhasa, capital of the Tibet Autonomous region. Lying on the northern slope of the Himalayas, Zham, since 1979, has attracted tourists, mountain climbers, businessmen and scholars from 20 countries.

A group of XINHUA reporters visiting Zham last month were impressed by neat rows of 80 two-or-three-story office and residential buildings in the town, where there used to be two dozen mud huts and tents before 1965. Local residents were especially proud of their hospital which, in addition to Chinese patients, receives 6,000 to 7,000 Nepalese each year.

Development of Zham began in 1965 and has gathered momentum since 1979 on orders from Beijing's central authorities, local people said.

The Zham branch of the Tibet Autonomous Regional Foreign Trade Corporation, which has business relations with about 100 Nepalese firms, is the center of activity in the town. Lining the street, which is the friendship road, are the customs office, a frontier inspection station, a commodity inspection office, a quarantine office, a bank and a post office.

Two hotels, one equipped with modern conveniences, have 80 beds.

CSO: 4000/39

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SFRY LEADERS STRESS COUNTRY'S SOVEREIGNTY, DEFENSE

OW221240 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Dec (XINHUA)--President Sergej Kraigher of the Presidency of the Yugoslav Socialist Federal Republic today strongly condemned the military powers for their arms race and bloc rivalry, successive military exercises and creation of new hotbeds of war. He was speaking at a meeting here to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the People's Army, attended by thousands of leading party, government and military cadres.

Kraigher dwelt on the growth of the People's Army and the role it played in socialist construction and in the struggle to defend the independence and sovereignty of the country.

"We will never tolerate aggression in any form and acts of force threatening or undermining the sovereignty of other countries by whatever means and under whatever pretext," Kraigher stressed.

Speaking at the "4 July barracks" to mark the 40th anniversary of the first proletarian brigade on the same day, President Dusan Dragosavac of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists emphasized that Yugoslavia will never permit any one to interfere with its internal and external affairs, now or in the future. He expressed the resolve to defend and advance the revolution in the country.

"Today we are more fully prepared than ever to defend our socialist state. We will resolutely smash any attempts to threaten our country's sovereignty, territorial integrity and equality, and attempts to deprive us of our right to make decisions by ourselves on the course of development and international policies of our country," Dragosavac said.

CS0: 4000/39

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' COMMENTS ON AFRICAN REGIONAL COOPERATION

OW221847 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 22 Dec 81

["Commentary: New Step to Strengthen Regional Economic Cooperation in Africa--by XINHUA correspondent Dong Chengbin"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Dec (XINHUA)--Heads of nine eastern and southern African states and their representatives met 21 December in Lusaka, Zambia and signed a treaty for the establishment of a Preferential Trade Area (PTA).

This indicates a new development in strengthening African regional economic cooperation and collective self-reliance.

Eighteen states in this region are reportedly willing to participate in the PTA. It is hoped that the region's remaining nine states will also sign the treaty in the near future.

Since the 18 member states have a total population of 120 million and comprise 7.2 million square kilometre of land, this will be the biggest regional economic organization in Africa.

The treaty stipulates that its member states discard trade obstacles; strengthen cooperation in economic and social departments; and promote development in the fields of industry, agriculture, transportation and communications.

The member states are also expected to create conditions that will develop the preferential trade area into a common market for this region. An eastern and southern African economic community is also expected to be established.

There are land-locked as well as coastal and island countries in eastern and southern Africa, which is an important strategic area. Southern Africa is particularly rich in strategic resources.

The area has long been a hotbed of rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union. The six land-locked countries in southern Africa have often been checked economically and in foreign exports and imports by the South African regime. These countries hope to eliminate economic control from outside, and increase mutual assistance and cooperation among themselves.

The establishment of PTA and the development of economic cooperation in eastern and southern Africa have great economic and political importance. This marks the beginning of a new economic order in the area and will help these nations resist penetration by the two superpowers. It will also help them avoid economic blackmail from South Africa.

Africa today is the most underdeveloped continent in the world. Within the 50 independent states, 21 are among the most underdeveloped. In order to lift themselves out of a backward economy left from colonial rule, African countries have eagerly called for economic cooperation between regions and countries.

In the past few years, regional economic cooperation organizations have been established successively in Africa. In 1975, an economic community composed of 16 west African countries was established. In April last year, nine southern African countries formed a Southern African Development Coordination Conference.

More recently, after 4 years of consultations, PTA has finally been established, and leaders from 11 central African states agreed 19 December to establish a Central African Economic Community.

Despite differences among African countries, unity and cooperation might someday be achieved. The objective to create an economic community for the continent by the year 2000, a plan which was established in last year's Lagos summit of the Organization of African Unity has a good chance of being realized because of the establishment and development of economic organizations in Africa.

CSO: 4000/39

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLISH PRESS SPOKESMAN VIEWS DOMESTIC SITUATION

OW221931 Beijing XINHUA in English 1900 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 22 Dec (XINHUA)--Polish Government press spokesman Jerzy Urban said at a press conference in Warsaw yesterday that "sporadic sallies occur occasionally in some regions," though the overall situation in the country is "fairly stable."

According to reports from Warsaw, he said about 1,000 workers at the Ziemovit and Piast mines were still on strike.

The spokesman pointed out that the duration of curfew had been reduced in most of the provinces, lasting from 11 pm till 5 am, while earlier it was from 10 pm till 6 am. He said it had been decided that residents may move freely and visit their friends and relatives within the limit of the province at Christmas time.

Some detainees had gone home on bail turning to the violent clash between strikers and police at the Wujek colliery in the southern mining center of Katowice, he said seven miners died and they were the only death toll of the martial law since 13 December.

Jerzy Urban said the Solidarity Union had not been disbanded and it would resume its activity when the time comes and its membership wishes to.

When questioned, the spokesman said Lech Walesa was currently in Warsaw and having talks with representatives of the government and church. But he added Walesa would "be released as soon as the situation in the country permits this."

At the press conference, Captain Wieslaw Gornicki, an adviser to Prime Minister Jaruzelski, declared about 5,000 people had been detained and several dozens arrested since the martial law took force.

Some East European news reports noted the situation in some parts of Poland remained tense. Shortening of the curfew hours did not include Elblag, Katowice, Lublin, Szczecin and Wroclaw Provinces where "subversive elements" of the Solidarity continued to sabotage the execution of the orders issued under the martial law.

The reports also said some Solidarity members had barricaded themselves inside the Katowice steel works in southern Poland, threatening to blow up the furnace. It was reported some miners in southern Poland's Silesian region had gone on strike or passive resistance against martial law.

CSO: 4000/39

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SINGAPORE'S RAJARATNAM ON USSR THREAT TO ASIA

OW230142 Beijing XINHUA in English 0104 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 22 Dec (XINHUA)--Singapore Second Deputy Prime Minister (Foreign Affairs) S. Rajaratnam Monday called on the Asian people to thwart, through cohesion and determination, the Soviet dream to dominate Asia and the world at large, the Singapore newspaper STRAITS TIMES reported.

He made the appeal in his talk to the National University of Singapore's Democratic Socialist Club on Soviet foreign policy towards Asia.

He said Soviet foreign policy today was shaped not by a Marxist tradition but the pre-revolutionary tsarist imperial tradition. "All that the Soviet leaders have done is to clothe the Russian imperialist tradition with Marxist garments," he said.

"It is not Marxism but old-fashioned imperialism which provides the motive power for Soviet foreign policy today. The ultimate aim is to make the Soviet Union the dominant imperial power in the world," he stressed.

He said, "The springboard for the realization of this dream must be an Asia dominated by the Soviet Union and with access to the two great oceans which lap the shores of South, Southeast and East Asia."

The Russians, both tsarist and Soviet, had been in a state of more or less continuous territorial expansion--and mostly in the direction of Asia, he added.

The Russians believed that very few Europeans and Americans, however global in their thinking, would seriously challenge a Soviet takeover of Asia, he said.

Referring to Soviet actions in Afghanistan and Kampuchea, he noted that mere moral condemnation can't defeat aggression. "If a new imperialism is to be thwarted in Asia, it must be done largely by Asians themselves--by Asian cohesion and Asian determination to see that they do not, after a brief interlude of independence, once more become the subjects of a new empire," he said.

He said, "By articulating their fears openly and loudly and making known their perceptions of Soviet intentions, the small nations can make clear that they intend to seek salvation through collective effort."

"The collective voice and action of small nations can have impact on the policy of a great power," he said. "It will at least know that small nations are not confused about the intentions of a great power--that its victims are united and on the alert."

He said he was convinced that "in this day and age, the course of empire can never be smooth and that the journey must end in the collapse of the empire."

CSO: 4000/39

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

OECD PREDICTS SLOW ECONOMIC GROWTH FOR MEMBERS

OW231637 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Paris, 22 Dec (XINHUA)--The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) today forecast mounting unemployment and huge current account deficits for its 24 member countries next year. However, economic growth in the OECD member countries will recover slowly and inflation fall slightly.

Sylvia Ostry, chief of the OECD Department for Economic Affairs and Statistics, told a news conference that the member countries experienced a slow economic growth in the first half of this year and a stagnation in the past few months. Economic recovery in the next year will be slow.

The gross domestic product (GDP) of the United States will continue its downward trend in the first half of next year following a 1.5 percent decline in the last 6 months this year. A slow recovery is expected in the second half of next year.

Annual growth rate in Britain, France, West Germany and Italy will reach 2.5 percent by the latter half of next year. The gross national product (GNP) of Japan, despite a minor drop in the last 6 months this year, is estimated to go up by 4.5 percent in real terms by the last few months of next year.

On unemployment, Ostry predicted an 8 percent unemployment rate for the OECD countries by the end of next year with some 28.5 million people out of work.

Turning to inflation, she said that if the oil prices remain as they are by the end of 1982, inflation rate in the OECD countries will be down slightly from the present 9.5 percent.

Ostry foresaw a total deficit of U.S.\$20-35 billion in the current account of international payments balance in the next 18 months for the organization members. Japan will have a great surplus and the United States and some other countries will suffer deficits.

CSO: 4000/39

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' VIEWS NEW TREND IN U.S.-ISRAELI TIES

OW231900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 23 Dec 81

["Roundup: New Trend in U.S.-Israeli Relationship Merits Attention"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, 22 Dec (XINHUA)--Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights has led to a severe quarrel between Washington and Tel Aviv. An unprecedented open confrontation has emerged in their relations.

After casting a vote against the Israeli measure at the UN Security Council, the United States has suspended indefinitely the memorandum of understanding on strategic cooperation signed recently between the United States and Israel. Angry at this U.S. action, Begin lodged a strong protest and said that Israel was not a vassal state of the United States which had no right to teach her a lesson. He declared that the suspension was in fact an abolition of the document, which, he said, Israel did not care and was not ready to comply.

The current tense relationship between the United States and Israel does not mean their final parting. It is after all a new trend in the Middle East that merits attention.

In recent years, this region has become more and more important in the global contention between the United States and the Soviet Union. After the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, the contention entered a new stage; with the various internal contradictions in the Middle East sharpening, the area has been turned into one where a large-scale military conflict might take place.

After coming into office, Reagan tried to seek "strategic consensus" in the Middle East so as to push the policy of concerted confrontation against Soviet hegemonism in the region. But, this policy goes against the Israeli authorities' policy of expansionism. The U.S. "strategic consensus" policy demands that Israel change its stubborn position of opposing the Arabs and reconcile with Egypt and other Arab countries. Otherwise, no stability can be achieved in the Middle East, nor the U.S. strategic objectives of concerted confrontation against the Soviet Union in the region.

However, the Israeli authorities stubbornly clung to its own course and tried over and over again to interrupt and sabotage this strategic policy of the United States.

It bombed Iraq, invaded Lebanon and stood in the way of the United States to strengthen its cooperation with Saudi Arabia. The objective of the Israeli administration is obviously to prevent the United States from getting closer to the Arab nations in the hope that it will continue with its policy of supporting Israeli expansionism.

In fact, that the Israeli authorities have dared to act so recklessly is because the United States has been backing them. Although the United States began to readjust some of its policies towards the Arab nations in the past few years under a new situation, its fundamental policy of giving too much stress to Israel but too little to the Arab countries has remained the same. It was just when the United States began to consider some changes but was unable to make up its mind that Israel came up with its sabotage activities.

At the moment, the U.S. administration is confronted with the question of what reaction it should take towards its "old friend"--Israel, who has constantly engaged in sabotage activities in the Middle East, an important strategic area. Should the United States subject its policy to Israel's expansionist demand, or should it make Israel refrain from expansionism in line with the U.S. global strategy?

Judging from various signs, the Reagan government is not yet ready to give a clear answer to this difficult question.

The Reagan administration, on the one hand, did criticize and take some punitive actions against Israel for its provocation in the Middle East, while on the other hand, it tried not to push the Israeli's too hard for fear that they might add to the tension by further actions. That's why President Reagan has assured Prime Minister Begin that "the U.S. will always be Israel's partner."

Whether it is criticism or appeasement from Washington, Israel does not intend to mend its ways. The Begin government has made it clear that the UN Security Council resolution cannot make it go back on its decision to annex the Golan Heights.

In face of the arrogant attitude of the Begin government as well as the growing demand by the Arab countries and the whole world at large for sanction measures, the Reagan administration would have to consider what policy it should adopt to best serve the U.S. interests.

CSO: 4000/39

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' CORRESPONDENT VIEWS SITUATION IN CHAD

OW241536 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 24 Dec 81

["Feature: Chadian People Want Peace--by correspondent Yang Qi"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Kinshasa, 24 Dec (XINHUA)--When this correspondent asked Chadians on the streets in Ndjamen, capital of Chad: "What do you desire most?" they invariably replied: "Peace!"

What the correspondent saw with his own eyes during his recent visit to Ndjamen told him that this public demand for peace was both urgent and sincere, for the civil war had left the city in utter ruins.

Upon his arrival in Ndjamen airfield, he found that it was virtually an abandoned one. Plywood had replaced window glasses in the top storey of the control tower. Along the downtown De Gaulle Avenue, scenes of devastation were appalling. War debris were everywhere. Houses were burnt down; only framework remained in some. The broken signboards of some shops and companies reminded people that there might have been a busy shopping centre there.

The director general of planning, Gag Ta Ngoulou, told this correspondent in his office that before the war, Chad's cotton export accounted for 80 percent of the country's foreign exchange earnings. Cotton production and purchases were carried on in cooperation with European development funds. But, the ties between Chad and the funds were suspended during the war. As a result, cotton export fell to only 80,000 tons last year from 130,000 tons before the war. Because of the successive droughts and war, livestock decreased by 50 percent, resulting in a sharp rise of meat price.

This correspondent was told that up to now, only 18 out of 25 primary schools and one out of six middle schools in the capital resumed classes. The rest remained closed because of shortage of teachers, equipment and textbooks.

An urgent question now facing Chad is: What will happen to the turmoil? Is it going to be exacerbated or eased or halted? An important factor here is how the people feel about it. They said: No more fighting! We quit! Let the chiefs of various factions fight if they want to.

Life in the residential areas has returned to normal with the return of most people of the capital. Shops have reopened and people moved leisurely on streets near a big mosque to buy food, clothing and other daily necessities.

Officials of the transitional government had performed their duties often without getting their wages. Adoum Saleh, director of culture, youth and sports, told this correspondent that all Chadian people are considering national rehabilitation with the hope that the country will be stabilized as soon as possible.

The withdrawal in November of the Libyan troops, who entered Chad a year ago to help the transitional government, eased the worries among the neighbouring countries. Acting on the decision of the Organization of African Unity, the Pan-African forces moved in to garrison Chad immediately after the withdrawal. Nearly 2,000 officers and men from Zaire, Senegal and Nigeria had arrived in Ndjamena, the Chadian capital by mid-December. The situation in the capital at present is under the control of the transitional government and social order has been restored. Reconstruction of the capital is put on the agenda. A number of foreign businessmen have returned here to explore the possibility of reopening their business.

The anti-government forces still control a number of towns in the eastern part of the country and conflicts are still possible. However, the Chadian people with dignity and national consciousness are anxiously looking forward to peace across the country after having suffered so much from the recent disturbances.

CSO: 4000/39

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

KAMPUCHEANS DISCUSS RESISTANCE TO SRV AGGRESSION

OW241542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1527 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 24 Dec (XINHUA)--Kampuchean army men and people in different parts of the country have discussed the question of how to unite effectively with the other resistance forces to fight the Vietnamese aggressors.

The popular discussions were organized in response to a communique issued by the Permanent Committee of the People's Congress of Kampuchea, the Democratic Kampuchean Government and the Patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union of Kampuchea on 30 November, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea reports.

Over 10,000 representatives of the army men and people in the area where the 920th division of the National Army is stationed, took part in the discussion. Similar discussions took place among some 25,000 people in the Sisophon-Melai Theater of War.

In their statements they voiced their common desire for united resistance against the Vietnamese aggressors. The 920th division and people in the provinces of Kratie and Mondolkiri in the northeast said that they knew from their experience that so long as the people, the National Army and the guerrillas closed their ranks, they would be able to deal heavy blows at the aggressors.

Those in Sisophon, Mok Heun and the Melai Mountains expressed their satisfaction with the results of the ad hoc committee meetings held in accordance with the joint statement issued in Singapore by the three Kampuchean sides. Their statement said that the four-point agreement reached by the three sides on 14 November is fair and reasonable. These points are that no side shall monopolize the power of the coalition government, that the three sides should unite as equals, that there should be consensus through consultation and that there should be no change in the system of the state of Democratic Kampuchea.

The third division and army men and civilians in Koh Kong and Kampot Provinces and Kompong Som area said in their statement: "Only when definite political principles are agreed upon, is it possible to ensure that no side shall annex or destroy the others and that every side can maintain its independence, and, what is still more important, that the tripartite coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea soon to be formed will be able to strengthen the national and international forces

and effectively lead the Kampuchean nation and people in resisting the Vietnamese aggressors, liberate our beloved land and preserve the Kampuchean race."

All the statements expressed misgivings about the proposal for a "loose coalition government." The proposal throws overboard the results of the Bangkok talks, said the statement from the third division and army men and people in Koh Kong and Kampot Provinces and Kompong Som area. It "fails to lay down any political principles for the Kampuchean resistance forces participating in the coalition government to follow, principles which can ensure a genuine coalition."

The army men and civilians in Sosophon, Mok Heun and Melai Mountains pointed out that such a government "will open the door wide for other sides to overthrow the system of the state and destroy the forces of Democratic Kampuchea."

The statements urged the Democratic Kampuchean Government to inform the governments and people of friendly countries of their views and opinions, and appeal for their continued support.

The army men and people said that no matter what difficulties and hardships lay ahead of them, they would, under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government, persevere in the resistance until the last aggressors were thrown out of their land.

CSO: 4000/39

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

JARUZELSKI SAYS NO MILITARY DICTATORSHIP IN POLAND

OW250842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0811 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 24 Dec (XINHUA)--General Wojciech Jaruzelski today assured his countrymen that there "will be no military dictatorship" in Poland, according to reports received here.

In a 10-minute Christmas-eve address to the nation, he declared that anarchy in the country and the process of disintegration of the state had been brought to an end. "But also there will be no room for dismantling the state or for the supporters of confrontation," he added.

He denied reports that hundreds of people had been killed since the state of siege, but he conceded that he "did not succeed in avoiding bloodshed."

"I state with all resolution that the reports of alleged tens of hundreds of fatal casualties, of thousands arrested, held in the frost, beaten up and tortured, are a lie. One cannot hide the truth about Poland in Poland. Sooner or later, it will be known to the whole world," the chairman of the ruling Military Council said.

He went on to say: "As long as necessary we shall demand observance of the severe orders of the martial law. At the same time, I declare that this state of martial law will not be in force 1 hour longer than necessary."

Jaruzelski declared that the only way open to Poland is that of joint and unified efforts by the whole community, that of deepening socialist democratization. "Nobody intends to nullify that fundamental principles of renewal. We do not want vengeance or a lowly squaring of accounts."

TASS reported yesterday that Jaruzelski had called a meeting of the Military Council Wednesday night to discuss "the current situation in Poland and its international aspects."

"New tasks" for Poland's military, social, economic and political sectors would be undertaken soon, according to TASS.

Radio Warsaw reported that coal miners in one Silesian mine ended their occupation yesterday to spend Christmas with their families. But 1,289 workers in another mine remained underground demanding an end to the state of emergency.

CSO: 4000/39

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

KAMPUCHEANS URGED TO PERSIST IN FIGHT AGAINST SRV

OW250920 Beijing XINHUA in English 0838 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 25 Dec (XINHUA)--Developments in the war of resistance against Vietnamese aggression over the past 3 years have shown that the Hanoi authorities can never conquer the Kampuchean nation and the Kampuchean army and people are bound to triumph over the aggressors, said Radio Democratic Kampuchea in an editorial today.

Marking the third anniversary of the war of resistance against Vietnamese aggression, the editorial said the Kampuchean army and people have weathered the hard times since Vietnam's large-scale invasion of the country 3 years ago and a better situation has now emerged in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. The Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas have grown in strength. They have extended their operations to all parts of the country, to highways and railroads, provincial capitals, Angkor Wat, Kompong Som and the surrounding areas of Phnom Penh.

Citing factors for this upturn in the war situation, it pointed out that the vast majority of the Kampuchean people have given energetic support to the anti-Vietnamese struggle. Youths have vied with each other in joining the patriotic army. An increasing number of puppet troops and Phnom Penh functionaries have crossed over to the front of great national union against the Vietnamese aggressors.

The war of resistance has frustrated the Vietnamese scheme to annex Kampuchea and establish an "Indo-Chinese Federation" and proved itself as an effective obstacle to Vietnam and the Soviet Union in their designs to extend their aggression and expansion to Southeast Asia, it noted.

The editorial concluded by calling on the Kampuchean army and people to unite as one and fight on till the last Vietnamese aggressor is driven out of Kampuchea.

CSO: 4000/39

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PAKISTAN MEETING CONDEMNS SOVIET AGGRESSION

OW271845 Beijing XINHUA in English 1832 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Text] Peshawar, Pakistan, 27 Dec (XINHUA)--A grand mass meeting of Afghans was held here today to mark the second anniversary of the struggle against Soviet aggression and occupation of Afghanistan.

Over 4,000 Afghans attended the meeting which was sponsored by the Supreme Council of the Islamic Unity of Afghanistan Mojahedin.

Mr (Maulani Mohammad Younus Khalis), president of the Afghan Islamic Party (Khalis Group), Professor (Burhanuddin Rabbani), president of the Afghan Islamic Society, Engineer (Gulbuddin Hekmatyar), president of the Islamic Party of Afghanistan, and representatives of some other resistance groups were present at the meeting.

All the speakers strongly denounced Soviet aggression and occupation of their motherland and demanded the Soviets withdraw immediately from Afghanistan and let the Afghan people decide their own destiny. They also appealed to the Afghan people throughout the country for an intensified struggle to drive the foreign aggressors out of their country. They stressed that only by closer cooperation and solidarity can the Russians be driven out of their country.

As brutalities committed by Soviet aggressors in Afghanistan were exposed at the meeting, anti-Russian slogans echoed time and again.

The Islamic Unity of Afghanistan Mojahedin was formed not long ago by the Islamic Party of Afghanistan, the Afghan Islamic Society, the Afghan Islamic Party (Khalis Group) and some other resistance groups.

CSO: 4000/39

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

YUGOSLAV LEADER VIEWS WORLD SITUATION

OW270720 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Dec (XINHUA)--The world situation is very grave, said Milos Minic, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

"The big powers are putting the greatest pressure on the nonaligned countries, creating tremendous problems for the Nonalignment Movement and polarization among its member countries," said Milos Minic, who is also president of the Federal Council for International Relations, in an interview with VJESNIK today.

In a review of the world situation, he said, "All signs show that the world situation will remain poignant in the coming year and the confrontation between the big powers and blocs, particularly that between the Soviet Union and the United States, which is in essence a struggle for spheres of influence and interest, will become more acute.

"Meanwhile the arms race between the powers will continue and new hotbeds of crisis and conflict will likely emerge. Resort to force, armed intervention, interference in the internal affairs of other countries and subversion of small nations, first of all the nonaligned countries, will continue," he said.

All this, Milos Minic stressed, will produce a bad influence on international relations. If the nonaligned countries fail to resist such pressures, the ability of the Nonalignment Movement to solve international issues will be curtailed, he said.

The nonaligned countries, he said, are trying to be united as one to produce an active influence on the world situation and to contribute to the settlement of the most dangerous international issues.

Yugoslavia, he declared, will continue to carry out strictly the principles of foreign policy worked out by the late President Tito and maintain friendly and good-neighbourly relations with all countries which are willing to promote such relations.

CS0: 4000/39

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' CORRESPONDENT VIEWS UK'S SOCIAL DEMOCRATS

OW271640 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 27 Dec 81

["Commentary: Rise of Third Force on British Political Arena--by XINHUA correspondent Yang Yi"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] London, 26 Dec (XINHUA)--The rise of the Liberal Social Democratic Alliance in Britain during 1981 is described as a "political quake" on the political arena in Britain where state power has been in the hands of either the Conservatives or the Laborites during the past 60 long years except for the wartime coalition government.

The Social Democratic Party (SDP) is a centrist party formed last March by a number of former government ministers and members of parliament who broke away from the Labor Party. One-time "right wingers" of the Labor Party, they support the Western Alliance and the European Economic Community and advocate a mixed economy blending state intervention with market economy.

Backed by a large section of the middle class, intellectuals and business circles, SDP has quickly grown into a party of 60,000 members and the third biggest force in parliament with more than 20 seats. In the by-elections in Warrington and Crosby and in local council elections, SDP took many votes from the Conservatives and the Labor Party and carried the Conservatives' seat from Crosby.

Since this victory, people have begun looking at the party in a new light.

After joining an electoral alliance with SDP last October, the Liberal Party--which had never been able to recover from its setback in the 1920s--also won a by-election in Croyden of London, taking the seat which had been occupied by the Conservatives for 33 years.

In a series of public opinion polls, the two-party alliance continually won support from about 40 percent of those polled, outstripping both the Conservatives and the Labor Party in popularity.

Meanwhile, significant changes have taken place within the ruling Conservative Party and the main opposition Labor Party.

For some time since it came to power in 1979, the Conservative government headed by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher proved to be closely united and Mrs Thatcher enjoyed a high prestige within the party. But in early this year, differences within the party began to surface and Mrs Thatcher had to reshuffle her cabinet in January and again in September in order to maintain a unified stand among cabinet members. At the annual Conservative Party conference last October, opponents proceeded to urge the government to "change gears" to realize party unity and requested a change in its monetarist economic policy. During recent cabinet meetings and parliamentary debates, government officials and Conservative parliament members reportedly either voiced opposition to or abstained from voting on government policies, especially social and economic policies. Observers here say that such a state of affairs in the rather disciplined Conservative Party merits attention.

Meanwhile, internal strifes in the Labor Party have become even more fierce since its defeat in the 1979 general elections. "Leftist" Michael Foot became leader of the party in October 1980 by beating "moderate" Denis Healey. At the party's annual conference in 1980, some "leftist" propositions--withdrawal from the European Economic Community, unilateral nuclear disarmament and expansion of the state-owned economy--were adopted as party policies. This indicated that the "moderates" could no longer control the party in many aspects.

Under such circumstances, four former cabinet secretaries took the lead in breaking away from the Labor Party last January and then formed the Social Democratic Party. Labor parliament members or county councilors who agreed with SDP views or were discriminated against by the "leftists," followed suit. As a result, many Labor Party members have withdrawn from the party during the past year.

Recently, new struggles have broken out within the Labor Party between two factions, one headed by party leader M. Foot, and the other led by Tony Benn. Disputes involve the forming of the "shadow cabinet," the choice of a deputy party leader, the handling of the "ultra-leftists" within the party and some other policy issues. The result was that Benn not only failed to seize the post of deputy leader from "moderate" Healey, but was elbowed out of the "shadow cabinet" by Foot. This, of course, made things all the more complicated.

Although different interpretations of the complexity of the political situation exist, the general mood seems to be a desire for change. Faced with the stern reality of an economic crisis and the disappointing results of the government's economic policies, people are dissatisfied and uneasy.

The government has repeatedly said that "signs of economic recovery are beginning to multiply," but many people lack confidence that the situation will improve.

At the beginning of this year, the decline in Britain's industrial production started to slightly ease, and signs of picking up appeared in the last 6 months.

However, industrial production is still estimated to be 10 percent lower than in 1979 when the current economic crisis first began, and the gross domestic product has declined 2 percent this year. Meanwhile, unemployment has remained at about 12.2 percent and the inflation rate remains as high as 12 percent.

Control of the money supply and reduction of loans to public departments, the two main measures in the government's monetarist economic policy, have failed to meet targets.

The economic slump in addition to 3 million unemployed people, many of whom are youths and colored emigrants, have caused social unrest throughout the country. In July, riots took place in more than 30 cities, resulting in what was called the "worst social crisis" since World War II. Violence in northern Ireland caused an intense state in many areas. Frequent strikes added to the already serious economic troubles. Demands for unilateral disarmament that evolved from the mounting pacifists movement gave people food for thought.

Observers here believed that it was precisely under these circumstances and in the midst of the politicians' search for an alternative to the traditional two-party system that the third major political force represented by the Liberal-Social Democratic Alliance emerged.

As far as prospects for next year are concerned, no observers predict a change for the better in Britain's economy, now that it is overwhelmed by a recession across the capitalist world as a whole. According to government estimates, next year's growth rate should be only about 1 percent with unemployment continuing to rise and inflation running at 10 percent. The Conservative government is expected to continue its monetarist policies, though possibly with some modifications. Within the Conservative Party, differences on many issues are likely to further develop. Likewise, the opposition Labor Party will continue to suffer from in-fighting.

The Social Democrat-Liberal Alliance could, under these circumstances, maintain its political rise as a significant third force. But observers here are taking a wait-and-see attitude as to how the alliance will fare in the next general election in 1984.

CSO: 4000/39

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ROMULO ON INVASION OF KAMPUCHEA, DRA

OW281240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] Manila, 28 Dec (XINHUA)--The Philippines considers the invasion of Kampuchea and Afghanistan as "parallel problems, involving the violation of the same fundamental principles of the United Nations charter," said Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo on a last weekend TV program, discussing international problems.

Romulo said the situation in Kampuchea "has not changed and the so-called elections in Kampuchea were no more than an attempt to lend legal semblance to the Heng Samrin regime." "As long as the situation persists, it would continue to pose a threat to world peace."

He said that the invasion of Kampuchea has caused suffering in Vietnam itself, which is now in the midst of a severe food crisis and faced with an intensified Kampuchean struggle against Vietnamese troops. "I have urged the Vietnamese to negotiate" but "so far they have refused our invitation," he declared.

Asked whether the Philippines supports the Afghan people's fight against foreign aggression, the foreign minister said categorically "yes. There is no way we can do otherwise. We consider Afghanistan and Kampuchea as parallel problems, involving the violation of the same fundamental principles of the United Nations charter--the non-use of force and the rights of peoples to self-determination."

Romulo reiterated that the Philippines shared the majority view that the people of Namibia should be allowed to determine their future through UN-supervised elections and that the SWAPO is the legitimate representative of the Namibian people."

"We don't see that South Africa has any business in that country," he said.

"That is why we support global sanctions as a means of pressure on South Africa."

CSO: 4000/39

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

REAGAN URGES SOVIET WITHDRAWAL FROM AFGHANISTAN

OW281510 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] Washington, 27 Dec (XINHUA)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan called on the Soviet Union today to pull out its troops from Afghanistan and said that the United States will continue to support the Afghan people in the fight for freedom.

The president, in a statement marking the second anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, pointed out that at a time when the Polish situation has become a center of attention, one should not forget that 2 years ago, massive Soviet troops invaded Afghanistan and began an attempt to subjugate its people.

"In Poland, we see the use of intimidation and the indirect use of power to subjugate a neighboring people, in Afghanistan we see direct aggression in violation of the United Nations' charter and other principles governing the conduct of nations," the statement said.

Despite the presence of 90,000 Soviet troops, the statement said, the courageous Afghan people have fought back and today they effectively deny Soviet forces control of most of Afghanistan.

It called upon the Soviet Union to avail itself of UN proposals for the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan so that an independent and nonaligned nation can be reestablished with a government responsive to the desires of the people.

"As long as the Soviet Union occupies Afghanistan in defiance of the international community, the heroic Afghan resistance will continue and the United States will support the cause of a free Afghanistan," it declared.

CSO: 4000/39

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLAND'S CZYREK, PRESS HIT U.S. STANCE

OW011948 Beijing XINHUA in English 1924 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Jan (XINHUA)--Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek said in an interview Thursday that the United States is trying to interfere in Poland's internal affairs.

He said "we see that some people are trying to direct us as to how we should run our country. I wish, therefore, to point out that Poland is earnestly desirous of maintaining relations of equality with all countries, but it would never tolerate any interference in our internal affairs."

The Polish foreign minister's remarks were but one of the latest statements made by Polish Government leaders who expressed regret at the U.S. economic sanctions against Poland announced by President Ronald Reagan.

TRYBUNA LUDU, the official organ of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, published on Monday a commentary entitled "The President's Anti-Polish Christmas Carol," condemning the U.S. Government sanctions as attempts not only to bring unprecedented pressure to bear upon Poland, but to "deliberately bring harm to the life of the ordinary Poles."

The Polish Press Agency (PAP) said, "President Reagan's statement is shocking both in form and content." It said that "Poland is not the 51st state of the United States," and "the United States is not in a position to preach to Poland."

The army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI denounced the Reagan administration for "wantonly interfering in the internal affairs of independent and sovereign Poland."

Meanwhile, the Polish Government and mass media expressed satisfaction with the attitudes taken by most of the West European countries and the Third World countries who "showed great understanding" and "goodwill" on the events in Poland.

CSO: 4000/39

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLISH PREMIER ADDRESSES LEADING INTELLECTUALS

OW241657 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 24 Dec (XINHUA)--Polish Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski yesterday appealed in Warsaw to a group of leading intellectuals to play an active role in building the bridge of a "patriotic agreement" in the country, according to a PAP report.

In a meeting with 69 representatives from scientific circles and universities and colleges, the premier talked about the social, political and economic situation in the country since the enforcement of martial law and about the necessity of applying strict discipline.

Many representatives expressed their opinions on the domestic problem. They told the premier there was an urgent need to restore confidence and to ensure normal conditions for scientific and educational work.

The Ministry of Education has announced elementary and secondary [schools] will be reopened on 4 January.

It was also reported that Polish troops and police stormed the Katowice steel works and arrested strike agitators and organizers there yesterday. Several days ago, some Solidarity members had set up barricades in the mill, threatening to blow up the furnaces. Earlier yesterday, 357 people were detained in the city for breaking the curfew.

Reports received here from Tokyo said Polish Ambassador to Japan Zdislaw Rurarz "resigned from office" yesterday in Tokyo and went to the American Embassy to seek political asylum in the United States. Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi proved this at a hastily-arranged news conference. The U.S. Government accepted Rurarz's request soon after receiving the relevant embassy report.

CSO: 4000/39

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

LAST KNOWN STRIKE IN POLAND ENDS 28 DECEMBER

OW291159 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 29 Dec (XINHUA)--About 1,000 striking coal miners at the Piast mine in Silesia yesterday ended their 13-day sit-in 650 meters below ground, the last officially acknowledged protest against the state of siege, Warsaw Radio reported yesterday.

"Miners are coming to the surface in groups. The Ministry of Mining and Energy states that the Piast mine will start work with the first shift tomorrow," according to Western News Agency reports quoting Warsaw Radio broadcast.

A similar sit-in, also called in protest against the 13 December imposition of military rule, ended at the neighbouring Ziemowit mine on 24 December.

According to Polish newspaper reports yesterday, the Polish Ministry of Commerce has decided to reduce for the second time since last April meat and butter rations as of January 1982; the workers will be excluded from the ration cutback.

The decision said average meat ration will be reduced from 3 kilograms to 2.5 kilograms per month beginning next January. Meat rations for the sick, pregnant and young people between the age of 13 and 18 will be reduced to 4 kilograms from 5 kilograms.

All standard ration privileges are suspended for farmers who own or work more than 1.2 acres (0.5 ha) of land--a move affecting almost all of the nation's 5 million private farmers.

The recent ration cutback was reportedly caused by the drop in home poultry purchasing and the shortage of foreign currencies to import more meat and butter.

Poultry purchased in December was 49 percent less than the same period last year, which could meet with only 70 percent of the needs.

CSO: 4000/39

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLISH SPOKESMAN DESCRIBES 'STATE OF SIEGE'

OW301512 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 30 Dec (XINHUA)--Gen Tadeusz Szacillo, spokesman of the Polish Military Council for National Salvation, said 29 December was "the first day in Poland in 15 months that there is no strike or other form of tension."

Speaking yesterday at the third news conference since the imposition of the state of siege in the country on 13 December, the spokesman said, "The first objective of martial law has been reached."

Defending martial law, General Szacillo said, "It is clear that in the past months the party has lost authority, lost credibility and its leading role has become weaker." He added, "Right now, the Military Council is the leading body."

He declared that eight people were killed, seven at the Wujek mine and one in Gdansk, since the martial law was imposed, and 5,000 were interned.

Government spokesman Jerzy Urban said at the same news conference that Solidarity Union Leader Lech Walesa was in good health and was in contact with representatives of the government, Poland's Roman Catholic Church and his family. "He is in Warsaw because that's where the government wants him," Urban said.

Urban also accused the West of producing what he said a lot of "rubbish" about the Polish situation.

Radio Warsaw announced yesterday the arrest of another group of union leaders who had participated in the strikes in Katowice area.

At the news conference, General Szacillo referred to the possible U.S. economic sanction to Poland, saying that this was a weapon harmful to others as well as themselves. He said that this would undoubtedly deepen Poland's economic difficulties and at the same time would force Poland to find a corresponding solution. In a long run, it would give a new way to Poland's economic development. He expressed the hope that Reagan's speech would not be included in the modern diplomatic framework.

CSO: 4000/39

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLAND'S RAKOWSKI VISITS FRG, TALKS WITH GENSCHER

OW311842 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 30 Dec (XINHUA)--Polish Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Rakowski today held talks with West German Vice Chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher and representatives of three major West German political parties during his visit to Bonn.

Rakowski is the first senior Polish official to visit the West since martial law was declared in Poland on 13 December. His visit was reported to be in part a Polish response to West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's call for a Polish gesture towards an economic reform policy. The call was contained in his recent message sent to Polish leader Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Speaking briefly to reporters here after his talks today, Rakowski said that during his visit he had briefed West German Government about the current situation in his country and listened to its demands--"nothing else."

West German Foreign Ministry in a statement issued here today described the atmosphere at the talks between Genscher and Rakowski as "very serious." The statement said that during the talks West Germany had called on Polish Government for a speedy end to its martial law, the release of internees and an urgent resumption of dialogue with the Polish church and the Solidarity Trade Union leaders. It also urged Poland to go on with its reform policy. Genscher gained the impression that the expectations he expressed during the talks "were taken very seriously," the statement said. The statement said Bonn would inform its Western allies about today's talks as soon as possible.

Genscher already reported to West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, now on holiday in the United States, about the talks by telephone.

It was reported that during the talks, Rakowski spelled out concrete steps for the implementation of his country's reform policy and expressed his government readiness to relax the martial law very soon.

Rakowski's trip to Bonn was made in the wake of U.S. imposition of economic sanctions on Poland and the Soviet Union. He was reported to have apparently lobbied against West German support for Western economic sanctions against his country as West Germany has so far taken a less strident position against martial law in Poland and has been reluctant towards U.S. sanctions. West Germany also advocated strict Western non-interference in Polish affairs.

CSO: 4000/39

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BANGLADESH, SAUDI ARABIA URGE USSR AFGHAN EXIT

OW300311 Beijing XINHUA in English 0235 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Dacca, 29 Dec (XINHUA)--Bangladesh and Saudi Arabia today reiterated their demand for the immediate withdrawal of all Soviet troops from Afghan soil and stressed the need for allowing the Afghan people to determine their own destiny without external interference.

This was contained in a joint communique issued simultaneously in Dacca and Riyadh at the end of a 3-day state visit by Bangladesh President Abdus Sattar to Saudi Arabia. Sattar returned here this evening.

The communique said that President Sattar and King Khalid held discussions on a wide range of bilateral, regional and international matters of special interest to the Islamic and Arab world.

On the Middle East situation, the two leaders expressed firm conviction that a just and permanent peace can be achieved in the area on the condition of Israel's unconditional withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories. They reiterated their support for the national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish an independent state in their homeland under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The two leaders also strongly condemned Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights.

The two leaders urged Iran and Iraq to respond positively to the efforts undertaken by the nine-member Islamic Peace Commission for a peaceful and honourable solution to their disputes.

The communique pledged full support for the establishment of a peace zone in the Indian Ocean. It added that security and stability in the Gulf area should be safeguarded by the Gulf states themselves without foreign interference.

President Sattar and King Khalid reaffirmed the determination of the two countries to cooperate further in trade and commerce and in economic, scientific, cultural and educational spheres.

CSO: 4000/39

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'KCNA' CITES DPRK FIGURES ON S. KOREA'S CHON

OW311830 Beijing XINHUA in English 1540 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Pyongyang, 31 Dec (XINHUA)--The South Korean Chon Tu-hwan clique's scheme to perpetuate the division of Korea by putting forth the "argument for unification in the 2000's" was severely denounced here, according to KCNA reports.

Ryo Yon-gu [as received], director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland of Korea, said on 30 December that the Chon Tu-hwan group's argument for unification in the 2000's was one for perpetuating the division of the country forever.

She said such an argument was aimed at suppressing the growing sentiments for reunification among the South Korean people and creating "two Koreas."

Yon Kuk-yol, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party said on 28 December that by putting forward the argument for unification in the 2000's through its private "Democratic Justice Party," the Chon Tu-hwan clique made an open declaration that it had no desire for the reunification of the country. He strongly demanded that the Chon Tu-hwan clique immediately give up the criminal plot for a permanent division of the country and promptly step down from power.

Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Chondoist Chongu Party, in his talk on 30 December bitterly denounced the crime of the Chon Tu-hwan group in coming out with the argument for unification in the 2000's.

He said that the power in South Korea must be held by those who wanted an immediate reunification of the country, not by the traitors who intended to prolong the division.

CSO: 4000/39

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

KAMPUCHEAN PREMIER CALLS ON RESISTANCE FORCES TO UNITE

OW310820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 31 Dec (XINHUA)--Democratic Kampuchean Prime Minister Khieu Samphan, in a New Year message, has called on all Kampucheans to unite to oppose the Vietnamese aggressors, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today.

Khieu Samphan, who is also the president of the Presidium of State said, "So long as the Singapore joint statement and the principle of equality, justice, reasonableness and mutual respect are adhered to, a genuine coalition among the Kampuchean resistance forces can be ensured."

He said Democratic Kampuchea is the only force directly engaged in resisting the Vietnamese aggressors on the battleground. Nevertheless, the Democratic Kampuchean Government, out of its patriotism and its position of sincerely seeking alliance, taking the national interest above anything else, has persisted in conducting negotiations with the other Kampuchean sides. It has expressed willingness to let them share leading positions in the state apparatus, in order to strengthen resistance against the Vietnamese aggressors and for the defence of the people and nation and putting an end to their unprecedented sufferings.

Hoping that the other sides would also stick to a position of forming a true alliance, Khieu Samphan called on them "not to do anything detrimental to the strength of Democratic Kampuchea, whether in words or in deeds."

He said, "We believe that all peace-loving countries and countries upholding justice will continue to put political, diplomatic and economic pressures on the Le Duan clique so as to force the Vietnamese to abide by the UN decisions and decisions made at other international conferences on the Kampuchean issue, and to withdraw all their aggressive troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people to decide their own destiny free from outside interference."

CSO: 4000/39

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CEAULESCU VIEWS WORLD UNREST, DOMESTIC PROGRESS

OW310858 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Dec (XINHUA)--President Nicolae Ceausescu told diplomatic envoys here today that the Romanian people stand for the policy of detente and peace and for the settlement of all international issues through negotiations.

Meeting diplomatic envoys and representatives of some international organizations on the new year eve and the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Socialist Republic, Ceausescu said in the past year many complicated issues had cropped up in international life and the expectations and wishes of the Romanian people and the world people had not been realized.

"Like the other nations and peoples in the world, the Romanian people have wished that the year 1981 would bring about detente, disarmament and the promotion of the policy of detente on the basis of respecting independence, sovereignty of all peoples and non-interference in each others' internal affairs."

"Positive progress has been made during a certain period. But to our regret, there have also been steps to intensify world tension," President Ceausescu added.

He expressed the wish that all nations and peoples of the world would take actions to improve international atmosphere and ameliorate the tense situation in the coming year.

On the home situation he said, "Even in the difficult year the Romanian people have made great progress in economic and social development and in the realization of the party's program and its decision adopted at the 12th Party Congress on national development and raising the general level of the people's welfare."

CSO: 4000/39

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

HAIG CITED ON POLISH CRISIS, U.S.-USSR RELATIONS

OW011656 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jan (XINHUA)--The likelihood of direct Soviet intervention in Poland has increased, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said Thursday according to reports from Washington, D.C.

In an interview published in Hearst-owned newspapers, Haig termed Soviet Union President Leonid Brezhnev's denial of Soviet involvement in recent Polish affairs as "sheer poppycock."

He also accused the Soviet Union of trying to break up Western unity and of especially trying to split relations between the United States and West Germany.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan said earlier that he is looking forward to meeting Soviet leader Brezhnev this year, and Haig said that a Soviet invasion of Poland, or threats of one, might make a summit meeting more urgent than ever.

While there are no specific plans for such a meeting "no responsible (U.S.) president will draw fences around conditions for communications with an adversary," he said. But he added that Reagan would not be likely to attend a summit "unless there was a purpose and an outcome in sight."

Haig also disclosed that the United States and its Western allies are considering the possibility of calling a special session of the 35-nation European security conference to discuss the situation in Poland.

The United States may also take the Polish situation before the United Nations, he said.

CSO: 4000/39

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG NEW YEAR ADDRESS

OW011652 Beijing XINHUA in English 1603 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Jan (XINHUA)--"This year we should bring about a new, great upswing in all fields of the revolution and construction, so that a remarkable progress is made in the modelling of the whole society," said President Kim Il-song in his New Year address here today.

Pointing to the tasks in socialist construction, Kim Il-song said, "The most important task facing us in socialist economic construction this year is to push on actively with the grand nature-remaking projects. Upholding the decision of the fourth plenary meeting of the Sixth Party Central Committee, we should make energetic efforts this year to carry out the four nature-remaking tasks--tideland reclamation, cultivation of new land and construction of the Nampo lock gate and the Taechon power station."

Kim Il-song called on the Korean people to fulfill ahead of schedule the tasks of the second 7-year economic development plan (1978-1984) by giving emphasis to the development of metal production, light industry, agriculture and chemical industry this year.

Kim Il-song said, "To raise the people's living standard steadily is an invariable policy of our party and one of the basic tasks of socialist economic construction put forward by the party at its Sixth Congress."

He said, "Only when the people's life is steadily improved will we be able to bring the advantages of our socialist system into full play and press forward with the revolution and construction work."

Referring to the reunification of his country, President Kim Il-song said, "This year all the fellow countrymen in the north, the south and abroad should energetically struggle in greater unity, regardless of the difference in ideology, social system, party affiliation and political view, to open up a new phase on the way to national reunification. To do so they should check and foil the 'two Koreas' plot of the partitionists and establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo."

Touching on foreign policy, Kim Il-song said, "It is a consistent revolutionary line of our party to strengthen solidarity with the international revolutionary forces."

CSO: 4000/39

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLISH MEDIA REPORT GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC MEASURES

OW030744 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Warsaw, 3 Jan (XINHUA)--The Polish military authorities announced yesterday a 56.8 percent devaluation of the Polish zloty against the U.S. dollar, according to news reaching here quoting Polish newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU.

The old exchange rate of about 34 zlotys for one dollar has plummeted to 80 to the dollar.

An AFP report quoted the Yugoslav newspaper POLITIKA as saying there is a general impression that the zloty's new official value of 1.25 U.S. cents is still markedly higher than the real market value.

On the same day, Chairman of the State Price Commission Zdzislaw Krasinski presented at a press conference a package of price rises the government announced last Thursday, which will more than treble the cost of many basic foodstuffs as well as coal and electricity. These items include sugar, butter, ham, beef, sausage and strawberry jam.

Krasinski said monthly compensation averaging 1,200 zlotys (\$15) would be paid out to the workers. He said the average wage was 7,700 zlotys (\$96) a month, which would now rise to 8,900 (\$111).

He said that price increases for electricity, heating and hot water would come into effect on 1 February. The food price rises would be open for discussion and would be considered again in the second half of January.

According to a Polish News Agency (PAP) report Friday, special privileges will be granted to more than two million Polish workers "who perform tasks hazardous to health, work in conditions causing rapid physical exhaustion, run a high degree of occupational risks and do work requiring special physical and mental efficiency."

PAP said workers falling into those categories will qualify for retirement at age 60 for men and 55 for women. Their disability pensions also will be increased by 5 percent.

CSO: 4000/39

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

JAPAN URGES SOVIET PRUDENCE ON POLISH ISSUE

OWO61843 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, 6 Jan (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki told the outgoing Soviet ambassador today that the Soviet Union should act with prudence on the Polish issue and that a settlement of Japan's northern territories is a prerequisite to the forthcoming Japan-Soviet working-level consultations due to be held this month, local newspapers reported.

During a meeting with Soviet Ambassador Dmitriy Polyanskiy at the prime minister's residence, Suzuki told the Soviet ambassador that "the evolvement and progress of the situation in Poland are under the influence of the Soviet Union." He called for "prudence and self-restraint" on the part of the Soviet Union in this respect. "The Japanese Government hopes that the Polish Government, the Solidarity Trade Union and the Catholic Church would work out a satisfactory settlement independently through peaceful negotiations," he said.

Referring to Japanese-Soviet relations and the forthcoming working-level consultations between Japanese and Soviet senior officials, Suzuki said, "It is important that we return to the basic points of the agreement that our two countries reached in October 1973 so as to solve what remains outstanding in the post-war years and to negotiate a peace treaty." According to the Jiji press, Suzuki's statement reflects Japan's stance on a settlement of its northern territories, which will dominate the consultations.

The Soviet ambassador reaffirmed the Soviet position that "the territorial problem has been solved." He declared that "those who asserted that the Soviet Union is responsible for the problems in Poland are actually intervening in Poland's internal affairs."

CSO: 4000/39

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

REAGAN, FRG'S SCHMIDT DISCUSS POLISH CRISIS

OW061210 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Washington, 5 Jan (XINHUA)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today "noted the responsibility of the Soviet Union for developments in Poland and expressed concern about the serious pressure it is bringing to bear against Polish efforts for renewal."

Schmidt arrived here last night for a 2-day talk with U.S. leaders obviously to coordinate their positions on Poland as West Germany has been reluctant to join U.S. economic sanctions against Poland and the Soviet Union. Schmidt even complained before his talks with Reagan that U.S. did not consult with its allies before imposing sanctions.

A joint statement issued by Reagan and Schmidt at the end of their talks today said both sides "insist Poland be allowed to resolve its problems without external interference" and warned that "any military intervention in Poland would have the gravest consequences for international relations and would fundamentally change the entire international situation."

The statement said the two leaders "agreed on their analysis of the Polish situation" and "expressed grave concern about the imposition of martial law" in Poland. They "call again on the Polish authorities to end the state of martial law, to release those arrested and to restore the dialogue with the church and Solidarity," it said.

They also called on foreign ministers of countries attending the European security and cooperation conference in Madrid to meet as soon as possible to discuss the Polish crisis, the statement said.

Although the Reagan administration has strongly urged its Western allies to openly support its sanctions against the Soviet Union, West Germany, along with other Western European nations, today still failed to follow the American lead in sanctions.

However, after Reagan "explained" U.S. sanctions against the Soviet Union, the statement said, Schmidt had merely "informed" the U.S. president that his government "will undertake close and positive consultations in this regard with the U.S. and

with other Western states in order to define what decisions will best serve their common objectives and avoid any step which could undermine their respective actions."

Reagan and Schmidt in their joint statement also condemned Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Other subjects discussed by Reagan and Schmidt included Central America, the Middle East, southern Africa, nuclear arms control talks with the Soviet Union and world economic problems.

CSO: 4000/39

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SAUDI MINISTER ON ISRAELI RECOGNITION

OW040157 Beijing XINHUA in English 0105 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Washington, 3 Jan (XINHUA)—Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said in an interview that in return for Israeli recognition of Palestinian rights and the return of occupied Arab lands, his government was prepared to "accept" Israel.

Prince Sa'ud's interview with the NEW YORK TIMES was carried in the newspaper today.

He said, "Arab countries did not accept Israel until 1948. The change has taken some doing. There has been a tremendous shift on the part of Arab countries to accept this situation."

He said that this was the meaning of Crown Prince Fahd's recent proposal "confirming the right of the countries of the region to live in peace."

Prince Fahd's eight-point plan calls for return by Israel of all lands it occupied in the 1967 war and the establishment of a Palestinian state with East Jerusalem as its capital. It contains the point affirming the right of the people of the region to live in peace.

Prince Sa'ud said that the plan was still very much active, that he hoped Arab leaders would reconvene "in 3 or 4 months" and that he "hoped and expected" that the next meeting would result in a "common Arab position" based on the Fahd plan.

The foreign minister held that U.S. policy fostered Israeli intransigence in negotiations, and charged that Israel's policy "is to try to precipitate a war."

He said, "Conditions in the Arab world are such that we are willing to negotiate on peace--peace for territory and Palestinian rights." He specifically said all the Golan Heights had to be returned to Syria.

CSO: 4000/39

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHINA TO RELEASE CAPTURED VIETNAMESE TROOPS

OW041232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, 4 Jan (XINHUA)--China is to release Mai Thanh Truyen and six other captured Vietnamese troops before the spring festival (25 January). Zhang Dewei, deputy chief of the First Asian Affairs Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, upon authorization told the decision by appointment to Tran Viet Ha, counsellor of the Vietnamese Embassy here today.

Zhang Dewei said that the Seven Vietnamese troops were captured by the Chinese Frontier Guards and militia when they intruded into Chinese territory for espionage and sabotage. When investigated by the Chinese authorities concerned, they confessed their violation of China's territorial integrity. In the spirit of humanitarianism, the Chinese Government decided to release them at the Youyiguan Pass on 15 January to allow them to join their families at home.

Zhang Dewei also told the Vietnamese counsellor that together with the captured Vietnamese troops, China will hand over to the Vietnamese side Vo Thanh Son and three other Vietnamese fishermen who were saved by the Chinese side when they illegally entered into China's territorial waters and shipwrecked near the Jinyin Isle of the Xisha Islands in the South China Sea.

Zhang Dewei was also authorized to answer a Vietnamese proposal for "stoppage of military confrontation and of opening fire in border area between the two countries" during the spring festival which was contained in a note delivered by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry on 28 December 1981. He said: "Just as the Chinese side has pointed out on many occasions that the 'proposal' of the Vietnamese side is hypocritical, aimed at confounding world opinion and deceiving the Vietnamese people so as to cover up its criminal anti-China acts, tension in the border area of the two countries is the result of the Vietnamese authorities' anti-Chinese and regional hegemonist policies. So long as Vietnam ends its military provocation and invasion of Chinese border area during the spring festival or at any other time, the Chinese side will not make a counterattack, and there will be peace and stability in Sino-Vietnamese border area."

CSO: 4000/39

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'RENMIN RIBAO' URGES END TO IRANIAN-IRAQI WAR

OW050725 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, 5 Jan (XINHUA)--PEOPLE'S DAILY in a commentary today expressed grave concern over the recent intensification of the Iranian-Iraqi war and urged the two countries to put an end to the fighting as soon as possible.

The commentary pointed out that the people all over the world are deeply concerned over the raging of the Iranian-Iraqi war which had been quiet for sometime. The war which has lasted for 15 months and taken the two belligerent sides a toll of billions of U.S. dollars and tens of thousands of armymen and civilians can only result in sufferings to both sides, it added.

The commentary stated that there are no fundamental conflicts of interests between the two brotherly Muslim countries, both of them belonging to the Third World. The problems existing between the two countries, whether they are left over from the past or have emerged from present contradictions, can be solved through consultations in the spirit of mutual understanding and mutual accommodation, and there is no need to draw the swords. The bloodshed can only play into the hands of the superpowers. In fact, since the outbreak of the Iranian-Iraqi war the two superpowers have intensified their rivalry in the area and added fuel to the warflames by selling arms to the belligerent countries. In particular, a superpower in the neighborhood has availed itself of the opportunity to please both sides and step up its expansion and infiltration into the area.

Noting that Syria and Kuwait have indicated willingness to mediate between Iran and Iraq the commentary expressed the hope that the war would end as soon as possible in the new year. The cessation of hostilities is in the fundamental interests of the two countries, and is the common desire of all the people who have the peace and security in the Gulf area at heart, it added.

CSO: 4000/39

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ALLEN RESIGNS AS PRESIDENTIAL SECURITY ADVISER

OW051212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Washington, 4 Jan (XINHUA)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan today replaced Richard Allen with Deputy Secretary of State William Clark as his assistant for national security affairs, thus ending a 2-month dispute within the administration over Allen's position.

Announcing the decision after a meeting between President Reagan and Allen this afternoon, White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes said that during the meeting Allen tendered his resignation and the president accepted it "with deep regret." Only hours earlier, however, Allen had told reporters at his home that he had no intention of resigning.

The decision followed Reagan's receipt of an internal White House report on Allen's conduct.

Allen has been on administrative leave since 29 November following the press disclosure about his involvement in three separate controversies in the past 14 months. He was under separate investigations by both the Justice Department and the White House for his acceptance of a \$1,000 honorarium from a Japanese magazine after arranging an interview with the president's wife in January last year. He was also suspected of irregularities in accepting three gift watches from Japanese businessmen a year ago and his past business dealings, particularly in Japan. Both the Justice Department and the White House have cleared him of any wrongdoing on 23 December and today respectively.

In a statement, Speakes said that while the president was pleased that both probes found no wrongdoing on the part of Allen, Reagan and Allen "agreed that in view of the controversy of recent weeks, it would be better for all concerned to seek a change in responsibilities."

The announced change followed a review by Reagan and his top cabinet officials over the role of the national security adviser during the weekend in California. Speakes said today that the new national security adviser "will have a direct reporting relationship to the president," something which Allen did not have.

The new national security adviser, William Clark, is a long-time Reagan acquaintance. A former California Supreme Court justice, Clark had served as Reagan's

first chief of staff when Reagan was the governor of California. After joining the State Department a year ago, he has acted as an intermediary between Secretary of State Alexander Haig and White House officials, and, as White House believed [as received], will continue to play that role in the future.

Today's change represents the first major personnel and management shift in the Reagan administration. For some time there have been persistent press reports about "confusion in the White House coordination of foreign policy during his first year presidency" and particularly "the differences and power struggle between Allen and Secretary of State Alexander Haig."

CSO: 4000/39

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EEC FOREIGN MINISTERS DISCUSS SOVIET SANCTIONS

OW050245 Beijing XINHUA in English 0213 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Brussels, 4 Jan (XINHUA)--The 10 member countries of the European Economic Community today reaffirmed their warning against any possible intervention in Poland from the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries.

This statement was made by Leo Tindemans, chairman in office of the EEC Council of Foreign Ministers and Belgian minister for external affairs, at a press conference following the meeting of the EEC Council held here today.

The meeting took place soon after the Reagan administration announced its sanctions against the USSR. The U.S. administration had urged the Western countries to take similar or concerted actions in this connection.

Tindemans stressed that considering the present situation in Poland, the EEC takes no new actions to Poland. Nevertheless, he said, if the situation becomes worse, other measures will be considered and, by the way, the EEC will not take any measures which would undermine the actions taken by the U.S. against the USSR.

He appealed to the Polish Government to end as soon as possible the state of martial law, to release those arrested, and to restore a general dialogue with the church and solidarity.

The EEC notes with concern and disapproval the external pressure and the campaign directed by the USSR against the Polish people, he added.

A final communique released by the council meeting said the EEC expresses its "sympathy with the Polish people and is willing to continue direct humanitarian aid to them." "The 10 (EEC countries) will examine the question of further food aid to Poland," it added.

The communique said, "The 10 have taken note of the economic measures taken by the U.S. Government with regard to the USSR. The 10 will undertake in this context close and positive consultations with the U.S. Government."

Since the U.S. administration announced the sanctions against the Polish Government and the USSR, there exist differences among the Atlantic allies and between them

and the Reagan administration on what steps to take concerning Poland. The British Government has tried to coordinate a positive European response to the U.S. sanctions against Poland and the USSR. But West Germany is less willing than the United States to take specific actions against them.

The EEC member countries agreed on major problems though there are differences, believed observers here.

CSO: 4000/39

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

USSR SELLS GOLD TO OFFSET ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

OW060140 Beijing XINHUA in English 0105 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] New York, 5 Jan (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union, beset by economic difficulties, including the troubles in Poland, has been selling gold heavily in foreign markets in recent months, according to a London dispatch carried in the NEW YORK TIMES today.

Analysts in London said that Soviet sales had risen from about 90 metric tons in 1980 to perhaps 200 tons in 1981, much of it marketed in the final 3 months of the year.

The Union Bank of Switzerland recently estimated that 1981 Soviet sales would amount to only 160 tons. The Soviet Union's present annual gold production amounts to about 300 tons, 60 tons of which are used domestically.

The Soviet Union has traditionally sold varying amounts of gold in foreign markets to earn hard currencies to help finance heavy demands for foreign goods.

The sharp increase in Soviet sales late in 1981, the dispatch said, was apparently motivated in large part by a drop in the Russians' foreign currency reserves. According to figures recently published by the Bank of England, Soviet currency reserves in major Western countries totaled U.S.\$3.6 billion at the end of June, compared with \$5.5 billion just 3 months earlier.

The decline in currency holdings resulted in turn, according to analysts in London, from a marked deterioration in the Soviet balance of payments, which was thought to be as much as \$8 billion in deficit in 1981, compared with a modest surplus in 1980.

Experts attributed the Soviet difficulties to a variety of factors, including record grain prices, disappointing oil revenues, the Polish difficulties and the Soviet heavy military expenditures as a result of its intervention in Afghanistan.

CSO: 4000/39

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SUHARTO URGES SRV WITHDRAWAL FROM KAMPUCHEA

OW060833 Beijing XINHUA in English 0701 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Beijing, 6 Jan (XINHUA)--President Suharto of Indonesia yesterday urged Vietnam to withdraw its forces from Kampuchea, according to reports received here.

Addressing parliament on a draft budget for 1982-1983, Suharto warned Vietnam that Indonesia will never accept a de facto occupation of Kampuchea, although it intends to establish good relations with all its neighbours including Vietnam.

Suharto said, "We reject and we cannot accept the government of some country that is set up by and with the help of armed forces from outside, because that is against the principles of the sovereignty and freedom of states. Meanwhile it is to be hoped that Vietnam can show the attitude that this country does not endanger the security of its neighbours and does not have ambitions of territorial expansion."

Suharto said, "If the people of Kampuchea can freely and without external pressure state their own wishes, we shall respect these wishes."

Referring to the recent developments in Poland, Suharto said, "We hope that the people of Poland will be able to solve the national problems they face by themselves, in keeping with their wishes and aspirations."

Suharto also condemned "the arrogant acts of Israel" which "endangers world peace and order."

President Suharto also urged the great powers of the world to refrain from intervention in other countries.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

HAIG VIEWS RESULTS OF SCHMIDT'S U.S. VISIT

OW070728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0710 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Washington, 6 Jan (XINHUA)--The United States and West Germany have reached "a high degree of unanimity" and "a common assessment" on Poland that "the Soviet Union bears a heavy responsibility for the situation in Poland today," said U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig here today.

He was speaking at a press conference on the outcome of just concluded talks between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt which was centered on the Polish situation.

Despite early press reports about Bonn's different approaches to U.S. sanctions and the Soviet role in the current Polish crisis, Haig said that "some of the differences that were speculated about before the visit did not really exist at all." However, when asked about West German attitude toward U.S. economic sanctions, Haig said the United States was "not asking for a lock-step treatment" from West Germany, but hoped that it would not continue "business as usual" with the Soviet Union in the wake of the Polish crisis.

"The West German Government is operating from a rather different base with respect to the economic impact of actions...What we are seeking is a clear recognition--which I think the chancellor's visit confirmed--of Soviet responsibility and obligations associated with events in Poland, and overall relationship between Western governments and the Soviet Union will in the final analysis be determined by Soviet conduct in this crisis."

On the forthcoming NATO foreign ministers meeting to discuss the Polish situation, Haig said what he was looking for from that meeting "is a convergence of assessment" of the situation in that country. With respect to economic sanctions against the Soviet Union, he said "I would not anticipate a uniform outcome on that very difficult issue" for "clearly each member government has an entirely different set of problems and a different set of assets with which they can deal with this subject."

"I would anticipate, however, very clear language with respect to Soviet responsibility for events and Soviet obligations to consequences of Soviet involvement in even greater repression as well as the continuing repression," he added.

He also said "communication" with the Soviet Union and the U.S.-Soviet Geneva INF talks would continue "except under the most exceptional circumstances."

When he mentioned "the importance of summitry" between President Reagan and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, Haig said "in time of crisis, communication between governments is more, rather than less, important, and we intend to maintain communications." But he added quickly that "that does not give you a firm commitment to go ahead with the meeting because there are a number of uncertainties facing us in Poland which could have an impact on the decision."

CSO: 4000/39

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

PAKISTAN TRIBESMEN DEFEND BORDER--Islamabad, 29 Dec (XINHUA)--To express their support for Pakistan's stand on the Afghanistan issue, the tribesmen have assured the governor of North West Frontier Province Lt Gen Fazle Haq that they will shed the last drop of their blood to safeguard the integrity of the country, according to a PAKISTAN TIMES report today. Fazle Haq said this while addressing the representatives of the Mehsud and Wazir tribes at Tank, South Waziristan Agency yesterday. [As received] The tribesmen were indeed the protectors of Pakistan's borders, the governor said, adding that if the Soviet Union was not halted they would be the first among the sufferers. He also said that the government was seriously considering to grant additional financial assistance to high Afghan officials who had come over to Pakistan. The governor paid glowing tribute to the tribesmen for their generous support to Afghan refugees and called on them to frustrate the evil designs of those who want to drive a wedge between the Afghan refugees and the people of Pakistan. [Text] [OW291353 Beijing XINHUA in English 1207 GMT 29 Dec 81]

ISRAEL WANTS TALKS WITH ARABS--Beirut, 3 Jan (XINHUA)--Israel "wishes to hold peaceful talks with any Arab countries including Saudi Arabia, but there must be no preconditions" for such talks, reported Radio Israel quoting Israel's "well-informed political sources." The radio said that the sources were commenting on the remarks made by the Saudi foreign minister in an interview with the NEW YORK TIMES. In the interview which was carried by the American paper today, the Saudi minister said that Saudi Arabia would recognize Israel if Israel returns the occupied Arab lands and recognizes the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. However, the Israeli sources attacked the Saudi eight-point peaceful proposal as a plot to "wipe out Israel step by step." In addition, Israel has been intensifying the tension in South Lebanon and has repeatedly sent aircraft to intrude into the airspace over Iraq since its announcement of the annexation of the Golan Heights. [Text] [OW040840 Beijing XINHUA in English 0818 GMT 4 Jan 82]

U.S. LISTS SOVIET INVOLVEMENT--Washington, 4 Jan (XINHUA)--The U.S. State Department released today a "chronicle of public Soviet and Soviet-proxy involvement in the Polish crisis, July 1980 to November 1981." The chronicle reviews "a consistent pattern of pressure, threats and intimidation that frequently violates the principles embodied in the United Nation's charter and the Helsinki Act," State Department spokesman Dean Fischer said at a news briefing before the release of the document. Listed on the chronicle were "threatening statements" by Soviet leaders and Soviet media, Soviet and Warsaw Pact military maneuvers in the proximity of Poland, as

well as Soviet and Polish leaders' "surprise trips" to each other's capital. In addition to "public Soviet involvement," the spokesman alleged, there has been "covert Soviet pressure and manipulation" about which the U.S. has "classified information." Accordingly, the U.S. holds the blame for the crackdown in Poland should be laid "squarely on the Kremlin," Fischer stressed. [Text] [OW050305 Beijing XINHUA in English 0290 GMT 5 Jan 82]

POLAND'S PRODUCTION BACK TO NORMAL--Beijing, 5 Jan (XINHUA)--Poland's industrial production is steadily returning to normal operations and some restrictions imposed on the people have been withdrawn, according to the Polish News Agency. The agency also reported that the coal industry, which is of vital importance to Poland's economy, is now recovering from a shutdown that occurred when martial law was imposed on the country 13 December. Two coal mines in Katowice where coal miners had held underground strikes last December have recently resumed production. In Krakow, the Lenin steel plant produced 4,500 tons of steel 4 January, fulfilling the daily scheduled output. In Gdansk, all the shipyards are now operating. Telephone and telecommunications lines were supposed to be restored today in 10 provinces. Domestic airline flights are to resume service 8 January. In addition, theaters and museums in Warsaw and Krakow have reopened. Primary and middle schools throughout the country resumed classes 4 January. The agency also reported Tuesday that the Polish authorities decided to dissolve the independent association of Polish students on the charge of organizing class boycott in some schools which, the authorities claimed, violated the martial law. Many activists had taken part in the strikes of some factories. [Text] [OW061838 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 6 Jan 82]

POLISH MINISTER MEETS DIPLOMATS--Beijing, 6 Jan (XINHUA)--Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek Tuesday met with diplomatic envoys from 30 countries and the deputy permanent representative of the Palestinian Liberation Organization, according to a Polish News Agency report. Czyrek explained Poland's position on a number of international issues and on the domestic situation to the diplomats from China, Australia, the United States, Thailand, Pakistan and Algeria and other countries. He emphasized during the meeting that life in Poland is becoming normal. He also expressed his satisfaction that a majority of countries has shown an understanding for the recent developments in Poland. He stressed the importance of economic assistance to Poland, especially the economic aid offered by the Soviet Union. Czyrek said he is surprised by the attitude of those countries that have exerted political pressure on or even taken economic sanctions against Poland. Nevertheless, the foreign minister said Poland will continue to play a constructive role in the pursuit of detente with Western countries. [Text] [OW061639 Beijing XINHUA in English 1632 GMT 6 Jan 82]

USSR, POLAND SIGN TRADE AGREEMENT--Moscow, 6 Jan (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union and Poland signed a 1982 trade and payment protocol here today. The agreement was signed by Soviet Minister of Foreign Trade Nikolay Patolichev and his Polish counterpart Tadeusz Nestorowicz. TASS reported the protocol envisages Polish deliveries of machine tools, transport vehicles, road-building and construction machinery, equipment for the chemical industry and farm machinery as well as other Polish goods to the USSR. It said, "Taking into account the difficult situation in Poland's national economy," the Soviet Government agreed to grant it an easy-term credit to repay the difference in the value of mutually delivered goods. TASS did not reveal details of the agreement. According to the agreement signed

by the two countries in February last year, the volume of two way trade in 1981 was 8,400 million rubles. It was also reported Soviet Vice-premier and Chairman of the State Planning Committee Nikolay Bay Bakov and Polish Vice-premier and Chairman of the Planning Commission Zbigniew Madej discussed ways to develop economic ties between the two countries here today. [Text] [OW070208 Beijing XINHUA in English 0145 GMT 7 Jan 82]

VIETNAM TIGHTENS CONTROLS OVER KAMPUCHEA--Bangkok, 6 Jan (XINHUA)--The Vietnamese aggressors are tightening their political and economical control in the occupied areas in Kampuchea. The press here reported that Vietnam has instructed the Heng Samrin regime to strictly restrict the freedom of movement of the villagers and send troops to control the border villages adjacent to Thailand. A refugee from Kampuchea's Oddor Meanchey Province said that the villagers are not allowed to leave their villages unless they get passes from the village councils controlled by the Vietnamese. A press release of the supreme command of the Thai armed forces reported a week ago that the life of the Kampuchean border inhabitants is deteriorating because the Vietnamese occupation troops forbid them to go shopping and carry on trade in the Kampuchean-Thai border areas. It was reported that the people in the Vietnamese occupied areas were suffering from acute food shortages. Nevertheless, the Vietnamese troops still forced the starving people to deliver grain to the army. According to a report from the Kampuchean-Thai border area, the Vietnamese occupation forces have installed 1,200 telephone sets in Phnom Penh and other places for use by their officials and officers. To tighten its control over the Heng Samrin regime's finance, Vietnam has sent a number of financial experts to Phnom Penh. [Text] [OW061307 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 6 Jan 82]

IRANIAN PAPER CRITICIZES USSR'S OBJECTIVES--Tehran, 5 Jan (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union wants to reap the spoils of the war between Iraq and Iran, the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC, Iran's ruling Islamic Republican Party newspaper, reported today. The newspaper said: "It is believed by us that the Soviet Union is happy about the war," because the war "overshadows the Soviet armed interference in Afghanistan and turns the Moslem's attention from the Afghan problem." The newspaper also pointed out that "the Soviet Union does not want Iran to establish an independent system which Moscow does not expect," adding "it is a blow at the propaganda and political activities of the two superpowers that a country can pursue a foreign policy not based on or influenced by them." "The Soviet Union wants Iran to oppose the United States, but it does not want Iran to be self-reliant because weakness will turn Iran to the East," the newspaper said. The newspaper also said that "the Soviet Union tries to drive Iran's economy into trouble." [Text] [OW051843 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 5 Jan 82]

INSC URGED TO BOYCOTT ISRAEL--United Nations, 5 Jan (XINHUA)--The nonaligned countries called on the Security Council today to impose mandatory sanctions against Israel to force it to rescind its law of annexation of Syrian territories. The communique, issued following a closed plenary meeting of the nonaligned countries this afternoon, expresses deepest concern and indignation at Israel's defiance of Security Council Resolution 479 and General Assembly resolution. The communique further condemned the action taken by Israel on 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the occupied Syrian Golan Heights as an unequivocal act of aggression and expresses firm conviction that the international community should immediately apply the necessary sanctions against it. In this

regard, it says, "the nonaligned countries called on the Security Council to take appropriate measures under Chapter VII of the charter to oblige Israel to restore all Syrian occupied territories to the full sovereignty of the Syrian Arab Republic." The plenary meeting also called upon all nonaligned members to participate actively in the forthcoming session of the Security Council which will examine the situation in the occupied Arab territories. [Text] [OW060206 Beijing XINHUA in English 0148 GMT 6 Jan 82]

TASS CRITICIZES U.S. SANCTIONS--Moscow, 30 Dec (XINHUA)--TASS released today four reports and commentaries on U.S. President Ronald Reagan's statement on imposing economic sanctions against the Soviet Union, accusing Washington of taking steps to "shake the foundations of Soviet-American relations." Reagan's statement that "the Soviet Union interfered in Polish affairs and should bear direct responsibility" for the situation in Poland is called by TASS a "crude distortion" of the Soviet position. On the other hand, TASS accuses the United States of "interfering for a long time in the internal affairs of Poland in every way." TASS regards the U.S. economic sanctions against the Soviet Union as an attempt to "undermine the foundations of Soviet-American relations laid through tremendous efforts, to have such relations reduced to the lowest point," so as to poison the international atmosphere and aggravate the tense situation." [Quotation marks as received] According to TASS reports, Leonid Brezhnev has written a reply to President Reagan which says that "should there be further tremor to Soviet-American relations, the United States should bear full responsibility for it." Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko was reported by PRAVDA to have told U.S. Ambassador to Moscow Arthur A. Hartman that "the United States must stop interfering in the internal affairs" of Poland. [Text] [OW311304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 31 Dec 81]

JARUZELSKI MEETS FOREIGN ENVOYS--Beijing, 5 Jan (XINHUA)--General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation of Poland, Monday met separately with ambassadors of the Warsaw Treaty states and of the European Economic Community, according to a Polish News Agency report. Jaruzelski reportedly talked to the ambassadors of the Warsaw Treaty states about developing cooperation among the treaty members, and he told them about Poland's troubled socio-economic situation. Jaruzelski also told the EEC ambassadors about Poland's domestic situation and explained the efforts being made by the Polish authorities to stabilize the internal situation and overcome the present crisis. He stressed the importance of economic and trade exchanges between the East and West for the maintenance of peace in Europe. Poland "is still eager to play the role of a real partner in international economic relations as well as a constructive role in the process of detente and peace," Jaruzelski said. [Text] [OW051720 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 5 Jan 82]

JAPANESE STAND ON POLAND--Tokyo, 5 Jan (XINHUA)--The Japanese cabinet this morning held its first meeting this year to discuss the final communique of the 10 EEC foreign ministers on the Polish situation, and decided to take similar steps as that of the 10 EEC member countries. Speaking at the cabinet meeting, Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said, "Our policy is to take identical actions as that of Europe and America, particularly that of the EEC and to deal with (the Polish problem) on the basis of this principle." He made special emphasis on the importance of unity of Western countries on the Polish question. He said, "The EEC and the United States are playing a different tune. But we

understand the leading role taken by the United States. It is most important for the whole West to unite in dealing with this problem." Referring to the question if the Soviet Union would intervene in Poland, the foreign minister said, "Such facts of indirect Soviet intervention do exist." He added that Japan deems "it important to prevent the Soviet Union from intervening directly." [Text] [OW051223 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 5 Jan 82]

U.S.-S. KOREAN PROVOCATIONS ATTACKED--Pyongyang, 29 Dec (XINHUA)--Over 23,440 cases of provocations against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and violations of the armistice agreement were committed by the U.S. and South Korean troops from January to 23 December this year. This was stated by Major General Han Chu-kyong, senior member of the Korean-Chinese side at the 409th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission at Panmunjom yesterday. All the facts, the general emphasized, clearly showed that the responsibility for the tension in the Korean peninsula rests entirely with the United States and the South Korean authorities and the danger of war comes from the south. To preserve and consolidate peace in Korea, the source of tension and the danger of war must be removed, he stressed. To this end, the United States should abandon its warlike policy, cease all military provocations and respond to Korea's proposal for talks for the conclusion of a peace agreement and withdraw its armed forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea at an early date. [Text] [OW291600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1518 GMT 29 Dec 81]

MISSION TO SRI LANKA, BANGLADESH--Beijing, 18 Dec (XINHUA)--A delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions left here today for friendly visits to Sri Lanka and Bangladesh at the invitation of the Sri Lanka National Union of Clerks and the Bangladesh Nationalist Trade Union (B.J.S.D.). Leader of the delegation is Jiang Yi, member of the Secretariat of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. [Text] [OW180837 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 18 Dec 81]

JAPAN DISCUSSES N. TERRITORIES--Tokyo, 21 Dec (XINHUA)--Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said today that Japan would raise the problem of the Soviet occupation of Japan's northern territories as the most important item at the senior officials' meeting between the Soviet Union and Japan scheduled for January in Moscow. "From the fundamental point of view," Sakurauchi said at a Standing Committee meeting of Japan's Lower House Foreign Affairs Committee, "Japan must put forth its proposal on the northern territories whenever there is a chance in order to seek a quick solution." "Despite Japan's need for dialogues," he stressed, "we must bear this in mind." Sakurauchi also noted that negotiations on the northern territory problem should be based on the 1956 joint statement between Japan and the Soviet Union and the 1973 Soviet-Japanese summit. On both occasions, the Soviet Union admitted that territorial problems existed with Japan and the Soviet Union. The Japanese foreign minister stressed that Japan should persistently strive for negotiations on the northern territories. [Text] [OW211616 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 21 Dec 81]

ISRAEL CANCELS COOPERATION MEMO--Beirut, 20 Dec (XINHUA)--Israel today cancelled the U.S.-Israeli strategic cooperation memorandum in retaliation for America's sanctions over its annexation of the Golan Heights. The Israeli reaction followed the U.S. suspension of the agreement Friday and a halt to American purchase of \$100 million worth of Israeli arms. At Sunday's regular meeting, Israeli Prime

Minister Menachem Begin reported to the cabinet his talks with U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis. Denouncing the U.S. sanctions in the most bitter language, Begin reportedly claimed that no force in the world could cancel Israel's law on the Golan Heights adopted by a two-third parliamentary majority. He also said he had told the U.S. ambassador that Israel would not permit the United States to use this memorandum as a tool to threaten her. [Text] [OW210749 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 21 Dec 81]

POLAND SHORTENS CURFEW--Beijing, 20 Dec (XINHUA)--Military authorities in Poland have reduced the country's week-long curfew by 2 hours in 43 provinces, but maintained the 10 pm-6 am curfew in five key industrial provinces and increased it by 2 hours in the Baltic province of Gdansk, Warsaw Radio reported Saturday. The broadcast, monitored in London, said the new, shortened curfew would be 11 pm to 5 am but there would be no curfew reduction in the provinces of Elblag, Szczecin, Wroclaw, Katowice and Lublin. In Gdansk Province, the curfew was extended from 8 pm to 6 am. Warsaw Radio said a majority of factories were working normally Saturday and the military pledged to lift the martial law if workers cooperate in building Poland's bankrupt economy. However, some signs of unrest are still evident in the country. Warsaw Radio reported that the new governor of Katowice Province, Lt Gen Roman Paszkowski, Friday visited people injured in Wednesday's clash between security forces and miners. He told the miners "I do not conceal that the current situation in Katowice Province is difficult. It so far has not been found possible to extinguish all hotbeds of conflict." Warsaw Television quoted Paszkowski as saying that the province "continues to have flashpoints." [Text] [OW201526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 20 Dec 81]

POLISH ENTERPRISES, CADRE SUPERVISION--Beijing, 17 Dec (XINHUA)--The Polish Military Council of National Salvation in one of its latest decisions calls for strict supervision of the activities of the management of those enterprises taken over by the military. According to a Polish News Agency (PAP) report, the council also calls on the government to put into effect, effectively and comprehensively, the rulings about the wages of the workers and staff. The government is also told to look into and assess the work of the cadres working in state administrative offices, both central and local. The council expressed appreciation of the work done by the action groups, composed of officers and men and sent to the various localities, and, upon the recommendations of these groups, ordered the dismissal of those managerial staff who are incompetent or who abuse power to seek their own selfish interests. Another decision said Lt Gen (Zygmunt Zielinski) was appointed secretary of the council. [Text] [OW171659 Beijing XINHUA in English 1635 GMT 17 Dec 81]

POLAND REPORTS BLOODSHED--Beijing, 18 Dec (XINHUA)--News of bloody conflict in Poland was broken today for the first time since the proclamation of the state of siege, as strikers fought security police enforcing martial law in Katowice in the south and Gdansk in the north. The Polish News Agency, PAP, reported that on 16 December, a number of "irresponsible" persons organized a strike in defiance of martial law at the Wujek colliery in the southern mining center of Katowice. Representatives of the military and local procuratorate warned the strikers of the consequences arising from violation of martial law. But their warning fell on deaf ears, the report said. Then, security police were called in and they were assaulted with stones, mattocks and axes. Forty-one of the militiamen enforcing

martial law were injured; of the number about a dozen critically wounded. Under the circumstances, reported PAP, arms were used and seven persons were killed and 39 civilians were injured. In the Baltic port city of Gdansk, demonstrations and "street riots" broke out on the evening of 16 December. Security police were ordered to intervene and 160 militiamen and 164 civilians were wounded in the scuffles. [Text] [OW181620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 18 Dec 81]

POLISH AMBASSADOR SEEKS ASYLUM--Washington, 20 Dec (XINHUA)--Polish Ambassador to the United States Romuald Spasowski has asked for political asylum in the United States because of the recent developments in his country. In a statement he read at the State Department this afternoon, Spasowski expressed strong discontent with the recent events in his country. He said the only solution is "political solution," and that "a real effort" should be made by the Polish authorities, the Solidarity movement and the church to find "accommodation and peace." [Text] [OW211220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1215 GMT 21 Dec 81]

POLISH CURFEW LIFTED CHRISTMAS EVE--Beijing, 23 Dec (XINHUA)--The martial law curfew will be lifted throughout Poland tomorrow night and travel restrictions relaxed over the Christmas period, according to news received here quoting Warsaw Radio. Warsaw Radio said that the curfew would be lifted tomorrow night so that people could attend the traditional Christmas midnight mass. "In view of the gradual improvement of social discipline, it has become possible to make it easier for people to make traditional Christmas visits," Warsaw Radio said Monday night. The relaxed rules allow Poles to travel freely within their home provinces from 22 to 28 December. Another Warsaw Radio report said last night the Politburo of the United Workers' Party met yesterday to discuss "the present social and political situation of the country and the tasks of the party under martial law conditions." [Text] [OW230935 Beijing XINHUA in English 0859 GMT 23 Dec 81]

ACTION DEMANDED AGAINST SPASOWSKI--Beijing, 22 Dec (XINHUA)--Polish Foreign Minister Jozsef Czyrek yesterday asked the military attorney general to start action against Romuald Spasowski, Polish ambassador to the United States, who defected and sought political asylum in that country, according to a PAP report. An authorized statement issued by a Foreign Ministry spokesman on the same day said that Spasowski "has betrayed the fundamental interests of the state of Poland and should be despised and denounced by all." [Text] [OW221539 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 22 Dec 81]

PAPER SCORES SOVIET EXPANSION--Hong Kong, 24 Dec (XINHUA)--The Singapore daily SIN CHEW JIT POH, in an editorial yesterday, warned the people of the guiles of Soviet imperialism, which, it said, made it different from old-fashioned imperialism. The editorial accompanied a report on a speech, "Soviet Foreign Policy Towards Asia" delivered by Singapore Deputy Prime Minister Sinnathamby Rajaratnam at the National University. Rajaratnam said that the motive power for Soviet foreign policy is to make the Soviet Union the dominant imperial power in the world. He said: "The springboard for the realization of this dream must be an Asia dominated by the Soviet Union and with access to the two great oceans which lap the shores of South, Southeast and East Asia." "If a new imperialism is to be thwarted in Asia," he stressed, "it must be done largely by Asians themselves, by Asian cohesion and Asian determination to see that they do not, after a brief interlude of independence, once more become the subjects of a new empire." [Text] [OW241600 Beijing XINHUA in English 1553 GMT 24 Dec 81]

TANZANIA'S SALIM CITES 'VICTORY'--Dar es Salaam, 24 Dec (XINHUA)--Tanzanian Foreign Minister Salim Ahmad Salim said his failure to become UN secretary general had not been a loss but a victory for Tanzania, Africa and the entire Third World, DAILY NEWS reported today. Arriving at the Dar es Salaam International Airport yesterday morning, Salim declared "we have not lost, we have won." He said his unanimous nomination as Africa's candidate for the post and full and consistent support from the African group at the United Nations, had shattered the myth spread by those who opposed his candidature that Africans could never unite. Apart from the support of all African countries, the Nonaligned Movement and the Arab League, Salim said he also received support from a number of European countries as well as France and China, both permanent members of the Security Council. In regard to the Soviet Union's act to abstain during elections while claiming to be the natural ally of the African countries, Salim said he was disappointed by the Soviet move and had formerly expressed his disappointment. [Text] [OW241508 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 24 Dec 81]

U.S. HITS USSR'S DRA, POLAND MOVES--Washington, 26 Dec (XINHUA)--As long as the Soviet Union persists in its efforts to subjugate the Afghan people, "the resistance will continue and Afghanistan will remain a major source of tension in international relations," said U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Nicholas A. Veliotis in a statement today. The statement marking the second anniversary of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan says that the U.S. Government and the American people "remain totally and adamantly opposed to the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan." The most recent resolution passed by the United Nations Assembly in November by a margin larger than that of the November 1980 resolution indicates that the international community remains unwilling to acquiesce in the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, it notes. The Soviet behavior in both crises in Afghanistan and Poland "demonstrates clearly that the USSR is prepared to resort to intimidation and direct or indirect use of force in violation of the United Nations charter and other principles governing conduct among nations," the statement says. [Text] [OW270240 Beijing XINHUA in English 0220 GMT 27 Dec 81]

GYMNASTIC TEAM RETURNS--Moscow, 16 Dec (XINHUA)--The Chinese gymnastic team led by Wei Jitong left here this morning for home after taking part in the 21st world gymnastics championships. The team was seen off by Chinese Ambassador Yang Shouzheng to the Soviet Union at the airport. The Chinese gymnasts toured Moscow and Leningrad after competing in the world tournament. [Text] [OW161235 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 16 Dec 81]

GUANGZHOU, LOS ANGELES TILS--Los Angeles, 8 Dec (XINHUA)--Guangzhou, a major port city in South China, and Los Angeles, the second biggest city in the United States, became sister cities today after the mayors of the two cities signed an agreement which concluded talks started last year. At a ceremony held in the city hall here, both Chinese Mayor Liang Lingguang and Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley expressed the hope that the established sister relationship would facilitate further development of exchange and cooperation between the two cities in trade, culture and education. Liang Lingguang and other Chinese guests are scheduled to end their stay here on 10 December. [Text] [OW120559 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 8 Dec 81]

USSR UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST--Stockholm, 23 Dec (XINHUA)--The Hagfors Observatory of Sweden detected another underground nuclear test carried out by the Soviet Union at the Semipalatinsk region yesterday, according to the Swedish Central News Agency. The explosion, registered 4.9 on the Richter scale, was the 20th Soviet test this year. [Text] [OW241234 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 24 Dec 81]

PARTY AND STATE

'DAZHONG RIBAO' STRESSES IDEO-POLITICAL WORK

HK190910 Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 5 Dec 81 p 1

[Commentator's article: "It Is Necessary To Strengthen Ideological and Political Work When Instituting Production Responsibility Systems"]

[Text] The adoption of various forms of production responsibility systems in rural areas in Shandong Province has enormously aroused the enthusiasm of the commune members. As a result, agricultural production has developed and the commune members have earned greater income year after year. The collective economy has been strengthened step by step. A new situation of fast development and growing prosperity has emerged in the countryside. However, being a basic reform in the rural economy, the adoption of production responsibility systems involves some readjustments in the relations of production. Moreover, the influence of "left" ideas over a long period in the past has caused some problems in our work. These problems need to be solved. In the course of further improving and strengthening the production responsibility systems, there may be obstacles from time to time. Only by realistically strengthening ideological and political work and making continuous efforts to raise the ideological level of the party members, the cadres and the masses and remove the obstacles can we guarantee the smooth institution of the production responsibility systems.

Does the institution of production responsibility systems mean restoring the old and taking the road back, or advancing along the socialist road? Some people hold that adopting the production responsibility systems means "going back to the state before the establishment of people's communes," "going back to the old society," and restoring the old practice of "individual farming." They cherish this erroneous thinking chiefly because they do not understand what the production responsibility systems are and they have not drawn a clear line between the system of ownership and the system of responsibility, between the policy of distribution according to work and egalitarianism, and between the decentralized running of business under unified leadership and the practice of "individual farming." They must understand that the purpose of instituting the production responsibility systems is to specify, in the form of responsibility systems, the rights which the commune members may enjoy in improving production, their responsibility for carrying out production and the benefit they may receive from their work, to change the former practice of going headlong into mass action in organizing manpower and the method of "sharing food from the same big pot" in running an enterprise, and to eliminate the egalitarian phenomena in allocating remuneration. The purpose also is to arouse still better the enthusiasm of the commune members in production, to increase labor productivity and to accelerate the development of agricultural production. Moreover, these

production responsibility systems have been instituted on the basis of maintaining the system of public ownership of the means of production, especially the land, adhering to the orientation of collectivization and upholding the principle of distribution according to work. They are different in nature from the practice of farming undertaken by individual households as in the old society. Without the system of public ownership of land, without the economic strength of the collective and without the production responsibility system, it is simply impossible to overcome an extraordinarily serious drought, such as that occurring this year, by adopting means according to local conditions and by bringing the superiority of local conditions into play, and to help commune members earn greater income. This fully shows that the institution of production responsibility systems means advancing along the socialist road and in no way means restoring the old and taking the road back.

Some people worry that the institution of production responsibility systems may make some peasant households rich and give rise to "polarization." What is "polarization"? It means the division of a class subsequent to the emergence of exploitation of the majority of the people by a few under the system of private ownership of the means of production. The production responsibility systems are based on the public ownership of the means of production and the policy of distribution according to work. Getting rich by relying on the collective and by doing manual labor will not "polarize" the society into two groups, that is, the exploiters and the exploited. Practice in the past 3 years shows that as a result of the institution of production responsibility systems, some counties, communes, production brigades and teams and households have increased production, earned greater income and become well-off together. There have also emerged some counties where the per capita distribution surpasses 200 or 300 yuan, some production brigades and teams where the per capital distribution surpasses 900, 1,000 and even 2,000 yuan, and some households whose income surpasses 5,000, 10,000 and even 20,000 yuan. However, that some units or individuals become well-off first does not mean polarization but is a distinction based on becoming well-off together. Nothing develops absolutely evenly. The increase in production and income always varies because of the differences in the conditions of production, in the basis of the work to be done and in the amount of manpower assigned to do the work. Becoming well-off together should not be regarded as equal division of wealth. A few people's quickly becoming well-off on the basis of all people becoming well-off together should not be mixed with "polarization."

Some people worry that the institution of production responsibility systems will weaken the collective economy and impede modernization in agriculture. Their worries are uncalled for. Whether the collective economy can be consolidated and developed and agriculture modernized is determined chiefly by whether productive forces can be developed. To develop productive forces in agriculture, it is necessary to rely first on the policy and second on science. After various forms of production responsibility systems have been adopted, the masses have an urgent demand for bringing the superiority of the collective economy into play, achieving mechanization, building water conservation projects, applying scientific methods in agriculture and learning science. They want very much to buy farming machines. This gives a great impetus to the development of productive forces. In Liaocheng Prefecture, collective retention of profits was only 39.11 million yuan in 1978 but rose to 56.35 million yuan in 1979 and again to 102.54 million yuan in 1980. The prefecture purchased 6,600 tractors during the 25 years from 1953 to 1978. However, from 1979 to 1981, it purchased 5,500 tractors, being 80 percent of the number of tractors purchased

during the previous 25 years. In the past 3 years, Dezhou Prefecture purchased 1,553 tractors, accounting for one-fifth of the number of tractors purchased in the previous 23 years; it installed 7,870 sets of irrigation and drainage machines, accounting for 12 percent of the number of irrigation and drainage machines it had installed in the previous 23 years; it also sank more than 6,500 motor-pumped wells and more than 130,000 hand-pumped wells. This shows that instead of reducing collective accumulation, disrupting the construction of water conservation projects and impeding mechanization in agriculture, the institution of production responsibility systems can only accelerate the development in these areas and is conducive to consolidating the collective economy and achieving modernization in agriculture.

Some comrades hold that the production responsibility systems are applicable only to the backward production brigades and teams and are not applicable to the advanced production brigades and teams. Their view does not tally with the actual situation. In the backward production brigades and teams, as a result of "leftist" influence, the superiority of the collective economy has not been brought into play, the commune members' enthusiasm has not been aroused, and the economic base is poor. After the production responsibility systems have been adopted, their production increases greatly and their commune members earn much greater income. Facts show that this is true. On the other hand, the advanced brigades and teams have relatively good economic bases, the living standard of their commune members is relatively high, they make relatively great contributions to the state, and the superiority of their collective economy is seen relatively clearly. However, due to the "leftist" influence for a long time in the past, their commune members' enthusiasm for labor has not been fully aroused and the potentials of production have not been completely tapped. Very soon after the production responsibility systems have been adopted, their production and their commune members' income increase by a big margin. According to statistics, in Ling County, since the production responsibility systems were adopted, more than 160 backward production brigades and teams have changed their past situation in which "they relied on loans for carrying out production, purchased grain from the state and obtained cash through relief funds." They have greatly increased their grain and cotton production. Their commune members also have earned much greater income. This year's average distribution for each of their commune members surpasses 200 yuan in some cases, 300 yuan in other cases and 500 yuan in still other cases. There is also a marked increase in grain and cotton output and in the commune members' income in the 10 advanced production brigades and teams which have adopted the system of assigning responsibility by linking remuneration with output. This year, despite a decrease in farm acreage, their output has increased by a big margin. Per-unit-area grain output is 1,246 jin, being 173 jin greater than that of last year; total output is 205,000 jin greater than last year. Total output of ginned cotton will possibly amount to 1.12 million jin, surpassing last year's output by 35 percent. Total income from farming will possibly amount to 5.67 million yuan, surpassing that of last year by 36 percent. Grain, cotton and edible oil totalling 10.27 million jin have been contributed to the state, surpassing last year's contribution by 28.2 percent. Average distribution for each commune member may amount to 339.5 yuan, surpassing last year's distribution by 87.5 yuan. Facts show that the production responsibility systems may be adopted not only by the backward production brigades and teams but by the advanced ones as well. The form of production responsibility system to be adopted by a production brigade or team should be determined by the level of development of its productive force and through consultation among the masses. In no way should the method of demanding uniformity be adopted.

Some comrades hold that the production responsibility systems are adopted for the mere purpose of solving the question of food and clothing, and that this system will change once production has developed and the commune members have earned greater income. The main reason for their worries is that they have been influenced by "leftist" ideas and by the former practice that "a policy is formulated in spring but is changed in autumn." This situation has basically changed since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee. Party committees at all levels should attach importance to the work of implementing the policies and winning the people's confidence. In spring and autumn every year, they should organize cadres to go to the grassroots level to see how the policies have been implemented, and to discover and solve problems immediately, so that the policies may be carried out and the commune members clear up their worries about changes of policies. At the same time, it should be made known to the cadres and the masses that the institution of production responsibility systems is needed by production and that production cannot be carried out well without adopting the responsibility systems. The production responsibility systems are geared to the needs of the collective economy and will not change. However, a production responsibility system of any form is not unchangeable but will develop alongside the development of production and take a course leading from imperfection to perfection. Developing and perfecting a production responsibility system in this way is not for the purpose of changing this system but to carry it out in a better way.

CSO: 4005/396

PARTY AND STATE

'RENMIN RIBAO' ON UNITARY, FEDERAL SYSTEMS

HK280726 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Dec 81 p 5

[Article by Li Buyun [2621 2975 0061] in "Learn Something About Constitution" column: "The Unitary [dan yi 0830 0001] System and the Federal System"]

[Text] In the constitution of any country, there should be clear and definite provisions on the structure of the country. The structure of a country refers to the internal form of the country and the relationship between the country as a whole and all the composite parts of the country. Basically, there are two kinds of national structures: the unitary system and the federal system. The unitary system is the form which has a unitary sovereign state composed of a number of administrative areas. Under this system the administrative power of the country is centralized and throughout the country there is only one legislative chamber, one central government, one constitution and one kind of citizenship. In most modern countries the unitary system has been adopted. Under the federal system, a number of member states (such as republics, states or provinces) federate themselves into a unified country. The federal government is the main organ in charge of diplomatic affairs. Under a federal system, there is a supreme legislative and a supreme administrative organ, a unified constitution and some national laws. In conformity with the regulations of the federal constitution and laws, the member states (republics, states or provinces) establish their own legislative and administrative organs and have their own constitutions and laws. The citizens of the member states have both the citizenship of their own states and that of their federal country. If the supreme legislative organ of a federal country consists of two houses, one of the houses is usually composed of delegates elected and sent by the member states.

Either the federal or the unitary systems can be adopted by a multinational country and either the unitary or the federal system can be adopted by a country with an homogeneous national composition. Which system is more suitable for a certain country depends on the country's historical tradition and its actual requirements. For example, the 13 states in the United States at the time the country won its independence were originally 13 British colonies. In order to unite with each other to resist Britain and develop a capitalist economy, these states first formed themselves into a federation and then the federation developed into a federal country. At present there are 50 states in the United States and each state has its own state constitution and state government, which exercises its power in the state within the scope of its authorization and under the condition of observing the

federal constitution. Australia and Canada are also federal countries formed by former colonies of Britain. The Soviet Union is composed of 15 constituent republics, among which Ukraine and Belorussia are, moreover, members of the United Nations. Despite the multinational nature of our country, because our country has an historical tradition of establishing a unified and centralized multinational country, because all the nationalities in our country have built an intimate fighting friendship and an inseparable blood relationship in their prolonged common struggle against enemies at home and abroad, and because after the founding of our country, all the nationalities of our country were faced with the same task of building a powerful socialist country, it was only natural that our country adopted the unitary system as its structure. Our 1978 constitution provides, "the people's Republic of China is a unified multinational country." Throughout the country, there is only one constitution and one central state power. The whole country is composed of general administrative areas and autonomous areas under the unified leadership of the central government.

True, a unitary country must pay attention to solving the problem of the division of power between the central and the local governments, but so must a federal country. In the United States and the Soviet Union, the power of the states (or the constituent republics') governments are definitely regulated by the constitution, but in essence, both countries have gradually been turned into centralized countries with a unitary system and moreover, the power of the federal government : to be daily expanded.

CSO: 4005/396

PARTY AND STATE

'GUIZHOU RIBAO' URGES IMPROVING PARTY WORK STYLE

HK220214 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Report on 16 December GUIZHOU RIBAO editorial: "Stress Must Be Laid on Radically Improving the Party's Work Style"]

[Excerpts] The provincial meeting on inspection of party's discipline has concluded. The editorial points out: The importance of correcting and improving the party's work style has been gradually understood by the majority of comrades within the party. We must see that since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, particularly since the promulgation of the "guiding principles", the party's work style has improved and a large number of exemplary party members and cadres who seriously implement the "guiding principles" and dare to struggle against the unhealthy trends have emerged. However, we must also see that the party's work style has not basically improved, the obstacles to correcting all kinds of unhealthy trends are very great and the state of laxness and weakness existing at various degrees among leaders is also an important reason for the very slow pace in improving the party's work style. Therefore, the key to quickly improving the party's work style lies in being determined to eliminate the state of laxness and weakness.

The editorial stresses: To radically improve the party's work style in our province relatively in a short period, CCP committees at all levels must really deepen their understanding of the important significance of correcting the unhealthy trends, regard correcting party work style as the major party-building task and include it in their agenda. Leadership organs and leading cadres must inspire enthusiasm and play their part as models. Discipline inspection departments at all levels of the party must be confident, overcome difficulties, strengthen investigation and study, adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts, speed up the handling of cases and improve the quality of handling cases. It is necessary to be good at grasping the good and bad typical examples to ensure that we handle a typical example in order to educate many and curb the unhealthy trends. We must rely on the masses and take the mass line. We must rely on the masses' criticism and supervision to correct the unhealthy trends.

CSO: 4005/396

PARTY AND STATE

GUIZHOU HOLDS MEETING ON DISCIPLINE INSPECTION

HK220156 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 15 Dec 81

[Text] The Guizhou provincial meeting on discipline inspection was held in Guiyang from 8 to 14 December. The meeting emphatically pointed out: The whole party must go into action, strictly observe party discipline, improve the party's work style and ensure the implementation of the line, principles and policies of the party. Those attending the meeting were responsible persons of the discipline inspection committees of all prefectural, autonomous prefectural and municipal CCP committees; the discipline inspection groups of the party groups of all departments, committees and offices at provincial level and some departments and bureaus and the discipline inspection committees of some county and municipal CCP committees and comrades of relevant quarters; a total of 140 people altogether. Chen Xinggeng, provincial CCP committee deputy secretary and secretary of the provincial discipline inspection committee, attended and spoke.

The Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee attached great importance to this meeting and recently twice listened to oral presentations of relevant reports made by the provincial discipline inspection committee. The provincial CCP committee standing committee members also conducted discussion and gave instructions on how to hold this meeting successfully. The meeting conveyed and implemented the spirit of the forum held by the central discipline inspection commission in Changsha on discipline inspection in the central-south and southwest regions, studied the relevant documents of the CCP Central Committee and the speeches of the relevant leading comrades of the central authorities, reviewed and summed up province's discipline inspection work and discussed next year's work and tasks.

At the meeting, in the light of the actual situation, the comrades present at the meeting fully stated their views on the situation and the problems of implementing the line, principles and policies of the party in all departments, prefectures and units in our province. They pointed out: at present, the party's work style has not basically been improved. This is mainly embodied by the fact that some people seriously violate the law and discipline and seriously pursue individualism and bourgeois liberalization; with a view to seeking gain and the interests of a clique, some party members and cadres run counter to the party's policies and discipline by making use of every opportunity, resulting in very bad effects; some party organizations do not criticize the bad trends thoroughly and do not seriously investigate and handle cases of violation of party regulations and state law and corruption of party work style. Therefore, CCP committees and discipline inspection

departments at all levels must be jointly held responsible for inspecting the tasks of implementing the line, principles and policies of the party and regard improving the party's work style as an important work. It is essential to strengthen political and ideological education for the party members, seriously carry out party or CYL activities, seriously conduct criticism and self-criticism and use party discipline to guarantee the implementation of the line, principles and policies of the party.

CSO: 4005/396

PARTY AND STATE

JIANGSU DIRECTIVE ON PUBLIC ORDER IN COUNTRYSIDE

OW271221 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] Recently the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee issued a directive to all localities in connection with improving public order in rural areas during new year's days and the spring festival.

The directive said: At present the political and economic situation in our province's countryside is fine. A fairly comprehensive agricultural harvest has been reported this year. The entire countryside is steadily moving ahead. As New Year's Day and the spring festival are approaching, local party committees and governments should step up the propaganda and educational campaign on spiritual civilization, transform social traditions and see to it that public order is truly improved in rural areas.

1. Actively launch propaganda and educational programs on socialism. It is necessary to make use of the winter slack season to extensively and intensively to inform the masses about the present situation and tasks as well as the party's line, principles and policies and dominate rural areas with socialist ideas.
2. Strictly forbid gambling.
3. Firmly resist feudal and superstitious activities that jeopardize public order. It is necessary to educate the masses, especially the young people, with materialism and scientific and cultural knowledge.
4. Ensure success in the "four prevention" work with the emphasis on prevention of fires and theft.
5. Settle disputes among the people and handle civil cases in a satisfactory manner.
6. Vigorously promote thrifty wedding ceremonies.
7. Resolutely clamp down on all current criminal activities.

CSO: 4005/396

PARTY AND STATE

SICHUAN HOLDS MEETING ON SPIRITUAL CIVILIZATION

HK220854 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 16 Dec 81

[Text] From 11 to 16 December, the Sichuan Provincial CCP Committee held a meeting in Wenjiang County to exchange experiences on building socialist spiritual civilization in the rural areas. The meeting exchanged experiences on promoting the "five stresses and four beautifuls" in the rural areas of our province. It also studied and drew up plans for stepping up ideological and political work and building socialist spiritual civilization. Responsible comrades of the party and government from various prefectures, municipalities and autonomous prefectures, responsible comrades of the propaganda departments, CYL and the women's federation and responsible comrades of the CCP committees of some counties and municipalities attended the meeting. They numbered about 200 persons. Provincial CCP committee secretary Yang Rudai delivered an important speech at the meeting. Member of the standing committee of the provincial CCP committee Zhang Lixing made some arrangements on the matters of promoting the "five stresses and four beautifuls" in the rural areas and building spiritual civilization. Acting head of the propaganda department of the provincial CCP committee Shen Yizhi also attended the meeting and made a speech. During the meeting, representatives from Wenjiang, Mianyang, Da Fuling, Nanchong and Wan counties narrated their experiences in promoting the "five stresses and four beautiful" and visited some communes and production brigades in Dayi, Chongqing and Wenjiang where the building of spiritual civilization had been conducted fairly well.

The meeting considered that in the rural areas of our province, the present cultural and educational levels are rather backward and scientific knowledge is extremely inadequate. In addition to this, old ideas, morals, customs and habits left over from feudal society of the past thousands of years and different degrees of capitalist spiritual contamination have engendered quite a few problems in social order, morals and prevailing practice in the rural areas. These should merit our close attention. The meeting underscored the need to eradicate the erroneous ideas of "so long as we do a good job of material civilization, spiritual civilization will naturally be built; cadres are concerned about orientation while the masses are concerned about the output quotas," in order to do a good job in building socialist spiritual civilization in the rural areas and cultivating a generation of a new type of peasants who have ideals, morals and scientific knowledge. Therefore, when promoting the "five stresses and four beautifuls" in the rural areas, we should set our eyes on the long-term goals, do a good job of it now and put the stress on the education of youth. It is necessary to begin with civilization, courtesy and

sanitation and take the change in social practice as a chief objective. We must engage in positive education and formulating village regulations, people's pledges and pledges of the "five stresses and four beautifuls," extensively launch the activities of selecting civilized teams, and villages, five good families and civilized households through evaluation and comparison and conduct thoroughgoing ideological and political work among families and individuals. Thus, we can speedily change the face of the rural areas.

The meeting emphatically pointed out that it is necessary to seriously build socialist spiritual civilization in the rural areas. The CCP committees at all levels should grasp the task of building socialist spiritual civilization as one of strategic importance. At present, it is necessary, in the light of practical conditions in the rural areas, to pay close attention to education in loving the state, the collective and one's native place in coordination with vigorously promoting the spirit of collectivism. It is necessary to pay attention to market towns where the county and prefecture seats are situated in order to promote the work in the rural areas as a whole. In the days to come we should put the stress on solving the problems of unsatisfactory environmental sanitation, chaotic social order and poor service work, change the face of the towns as speedily as possible and set examples for the vast rural areas. It is necessary to promote the style of the people and the style of the party and educate CCP and CYL members and cadres to set good examples for the masses. It is necessary to extensively promote the activities of discarding old habits and fostering new ones: Encouraging the practice of respecting the old, of good neighborliness and of believing in science and opposing the habits of maltreating one's parents, of quarreling and fighting and of feudal superstition. During new year and the spring festival in particular, it is even more necessary to vigorously pay attention to holding wedding ceremonies in a new way, opposing extravagance and waste and doing a good job of sanitary work. Various localities should proceed from reality and organize, in an extensive way, the selection of five good families and civilized villages and teams through evaluation and comparison of various communes and production brigades. It is necessary to run well associations for popularizing scientific knowledge and cultural colleges in the communes in order to raise the peasants' level of scientific farming and enrich the cultural life of commune members.

CSO: 4005/396

PARTY AND STATE

HUBEI NOTICE URGES PARTY MEMBERS TO SET GOOD EXAMPLE

HK210711 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Dec 81

[Text] The discipline inspection committee of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee issued a circular on 19 December demanding that party organizations at all levels in the province strengthen political and ideological work during the new year-spring festival period and teach the party members, especially the leading cadres at all levels, to revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions, promote socialist spiritual civilization, break away from old habits and conventions, resolutely resist and overcome various unhealthy trends, and take practical action in correcting party work style to influence and lead forward a further turn for the better in the social mood.

The committee set the following specific stipulations in its circular: 1) All units are strictly prohibited from resorting to any pretext for issuing large amounts of cash and paying indiscriminate yearend bonuses in money and in kind and subsidies; 2) People are strictly prohibited from taking advantage of their powers and using irregular channels to violate policy regulations and buy directly from the rural areas or production units commodities in short supply in the markets; 3) It is strictly forbidden to spend public funds on giving banquets, presenting gifts, eating and drinking on a lavish scale and indulging in extravagance and waste; units are forbidden to spend public money on sending each other calendars or other items; 4) Party members and party-member cadres must be models in changing habits and customs; they must not behave in an extravagant way during the vacations; 5) It is necessary to promote healthy and meaningful mass cultural and physical cultural activities; party members are strictly forbidden to gamble or engage in feudal superstitions.

The provincial discipline inspection committee also demanded that the discipline inspection departments at all levels seriously supervise the implementation of these regulations.

CSO: 4005/396

PARTY AND STATE

'RENMIN RIBAO' ON BETTER, SIMPLER ADMINISTRATION

HK301206 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Dec 81 p 5

[Article by Gao Feng [7559 7364]: "Better Troops and Simple Administration During the Period of the Anti-Japanese War"]

[Text] Better troops and simpler administration was the most important policy pursued by our party between 1943 and 1945, the most arduous years of the war of resistance. This policy played a very important role in helping us overcome the serious financial and economic difficulties at that time, lighten the burden on the people, streamline organizations, overcome bureaucratism, maintain closer ties with the masses, raise work efficiency, move the troops with greater flexibility and persist in a protracted war of resistance.

During the first stage of the war of resistance, that is, between 1937 and 1940, the people's force of resistance against Japanese aggression expanded on an unprecedented scale. The membership of the Chinese Communist Party expanded from 40,000 to 800,000, the number of troops increased from some 30,000 to 500,000 and the population of the base areas grew from a few million to nearly 100 million. In 1941, German and Japanese fascism waged wars first against the Soviet Union and then against the United States. Japanese imperialism even concentrated its main force on dealing blows at the people's anti-Japanese forces led by our party, continuously carrying out "mopping up" operations and pursuing the ruthless policy of "scorched earth." The Kuomintang launched two anticommunist drives in 1939 and 1941 and tried to strangle us by cutting off our incoming funds and imposing an economic blockade. At that time, the army men and ordinary people in our base areas were faced with an acute scarcity of clothing, cooking oil and paper. The army men did not have any footwear and the civilian personnel did not have any winter bedding. The base areas shrank, the population in these areas dropped to less than 50 million and the size of the eighth route army was also reduced to a little more than 300,000. Between 1941 and 1942, our base areas were in extreme difficulty.

At the second assembly of representatives of the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border region, Mr Li Dingming, an enlightened gentleman from northern Shaanxi, proposed a policy of "better troops and simpler administration" for the border region. Comrade Mao Zedong fully enforced this proposal and wrote it down in his notebook with this remark: This is an excellent method; it is the exact remedy for departmentalism, bureaucratism and formalism among us. The party Central Committee adopted this proposal and in December 1941 issued a directive on better troops and simpler

administration to various anti-Japanese bases urging them to effectively consolidate organizational structures at all levels, increase efficiency and make economic use of manpower and material resources. In their 28 December directive on the central tasks for the year 1942, the secretariat and military commission of the Central Committee called on everyone to resolutely carry out the Central Committee's 13 December directive concerning the policy of better troops and simpler administration and such matters as developing the economy.

Better troops and simpler administration involves concrete organizational work; it also involves meticulous ideological education. In order to ensure the smooth implementation of the policy of better troops and simpler administration, the party Central Committee issued several directives and JIEFANG RIBAO published a number of editorials and organized discussions on this matter. Comrade Mao Zedong also paid close and specific attention to this work. He drafted many internal directives for the party Central Committee and editorials for JIEFANG RIBAO, such as the 7 September 1942 editorial entitled "A Very Important Policy." In these articles, Comrade Mao Zedong made a comprehensive exposition of the requirements, objectives and meaning of the policy of better troops and simpler administration. On the meaning of this policy, he pointed out: "All the party's policies aim at the defeat of the Japanese invaders." "Our enormous war apparatus is suited to conditions." "There is already a contradiction, which we must solve, between our war apparatus and the war situation." By adopting the policy of better troops and simpler administration to "resolve this contradiction, which is that of 'a big fish in shallow water,' and by adapting our war apparatus to the war situation, we shall prove even stronger, and far from being defeated by the enemy, we shall finally defeat it." ("A Very Important Policy") On the requirements and objectives of this policy, he said: "It must be carried out strictly, thoroughly and universally, and not perfunctorily, superficially or partially. In carrying it out, we must attain the five objectives of simplification, unification, efficiency, economy and opposition to bureaucracy." He specifically emphasized: "In our economic and financial setup, we must overcome such evils as disunity, assertion of independence and lack of coordination, and must establish a work system which is unified and responsive to direction and which permits the full application of our policies and regulations. With the establishment of such a unified system, work efficiency will increase." "It is also necessary to overcome the remaining bureaucratic practices, some of which, such as corruption and graft, overelaborate organization, meaningless 'standardization' and red tape, are very serious." ("Economic and Financial Problems in the Anti-Japanese War")

The policy of better troops and simpler administration dealt with two aspects, "better troops" and "simpler administration." In connection with "better troops," the policy was to improve the quality of the troops, enhance their fighting capability and stipulate that the number of troops in all armed units not engaged in production should not exceed 2 percent of the total number of residents, while energetically recruiting militia not engaged in production and building up their combat strength. In connection with "simpler administration," the policy was to reduce and amalgamate administrative organs, strengthen the work system, make adjustments according to each person's strong points, raise work efficiency and stipulate that in any government organ or mass organization, the number of work personnel not engaged in production should not exceed 1 percent of the total number of residents. The principle for achieving simpler administration was to make bigger cuts at higher levels and to overcome such evils as having top-heavy and overlapping organizations,

not knowing what one's duties were, having overelaborate procedures, being over-staffed and shifting responsibility onto others.

The Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia border region was where the party Central Committee was located. It was also here that the call of the party Central Committee was first answered. The second assembly of representatives of the border region adopted the specific policies for better troops and simpler administration. The border region government committee first adopted the "Outline for Simplifying Administration in the Shaanxi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Region," followed by Vice Chairman Li Dingming's "Summing-up of the Border Region Government's Work of Simplifying Administration." In connection with the streamlining of administrative structure, all departments and offices in the border region tried to reduce their staff and amalgamate. The number of organs directly under the border region was reduced from 35 to 22. In connection with personnel streamlining, the number of work staff was reduced from 469 to 279. Proper arrangements were made for those laid off. Thus, the objectives of unifying leadership, opposing bureaucratism, changing the style of leadership, raising work efficiency and practicing economy were truly attained.

The Shanxi-Hebei-Shandong-Henan border region was once commended by Comrade Mao Zedong as a "model of better troops and simpler administration." After the retrenchment of the units directly under the headquarters, only 4 percent of the original staff was retained; part of the remaining 96 percent was sent to strengthen organizations at the grassroots and part was told to return to the frontline of production. After the retrenchments in the border government, the staff had been reduced by 48 percent and outlays had been reduced by 46 percent. Comrade Mao Zedong personally approved and transmitted the "summing-up of the three attempts to simplify administration in Taihangshan." After their three attempts at simplifying administration, the staff had been reduced by half, or 12,320 people. As a result, the public grain levy in Taihangshan in 1944 was reduced by nearly 50 percent compared with 1941, thus greatly reducing the burden of the people.

The party Central Committee also adjusted and streamlined its organs. On 20 March 1943 the Political Bureau adopted the "Decision of the Central Committee Concerning the Readjustment and Streamlining of Central Organs." The decision announced that Mao Zedong was to be chairman of the Political Bureau and secretariat of the Central Committee and that the secretariat would consist of Mao Zedong, Liu Shaoqi and Ren Bishi. Under the Political Bureau and secretariat of the Central Committee were the propaganda and organizational committees. Some of the organs under the Central Committee were readjusted and amalgamated. For example, sections of the party affairs research office, politics research office and central research institute were merged with the books and data office to form the small but effective central research bureau, with one bureau chief (Liu Shaoqi) and one deputy chief (Yang Shangkun). For the purpose of putting the people's movement at various places under unified control, the workers' movement committee, women's movement committee and youth movement committee were merged to form the central work committee for people's movement, with one secretary (Deng Fa) and one deputy secretary (Cai Chang). Under the committee were groups in charge of work concerning workers, peasants, youth and women, and each group had a staff of 3 to 4 persons. The decision clearly pointed out that the purpose of readjusting and streamlining the central organs was to "make the central organs simpler and more flexible and achieve more unified and centralized authority so that the Central Committee can exercise its leadership more efficiently."

Various anti-Japanese bases began to implement the policy of better troops and simpler administration at the end of 1941. This task was basically completed by the end of 1943. As Mao Zedong said: Difficulties "served to educate us communists and we learned many things. We learned how to combat the enemy's 'mopping-up' operations, its policy of 'nibbling' our territory, its 'tighten public security' campaigns, its policy of 'scorch earth' and its policy of extorting political renunciations. We learned, or began to learn, how to carry out the 'three-thirds system' in the state organs of the united front, how to carry out the land policy, the rectification movement to correct our style of study, style in party relations and style of writing, the policy of better troops and simpler administration, the policy of unified leadership, the movement for supporting the government and cherishing the people, and the development of production. And we overcame many shortcomings, including the conceit of many people that had arisen during the first stage." ("Our Study and the Current Situation") By the third stage of the war of resistance, that is, between 1943 and 1945, the people's army had grown to over 1.2 million, the militia to 2.2 million and the population of the liberated areas to 100 million, thus laying a solid foundation for the victory of the democratic revolution in the whole country.

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PARTY AND STATE

ZHEJIANG MEETING HEARS REPORT ON NPC RESOLUTIONS

OW261455 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1040 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] The Zhejiang Provincial and Hangzhou Municipal organs held a large-scale meeting on the morning of 22 December to report on the resolutions of the fourth session of the Fifth NPC. Attending the meeting were more than 5,000 leading comrades of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee, provincial people's congress standing committee, provincial people's government, provincial CPPCC committee, the Hangzhou Municipal CCP Committee, municipal revolutionary committee and municipal CPPCC committee and office cadres of provincial level organs, provincial military district command, universities and colleges in Hangzhou, factories and mine directly under the provincial jurisdiction and Hangzhou municipal-level organs.

Comrade Chen Zuolin, secretary of the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee and vice governor of Zhejiang, presided over the meeting. Comrade Wang Yaoting, deputy head of the Zhejiang provincial delegation to the fourth session of the Fifth NPC, made a report on the NPC session.

Comrade Wang Yaoting said: This session had a clear-cut central topic and concentrated discussion of economic tasks--how to do all we could to develop the national economy. Conceived in the light of the practical condition of our country and in accordance with economic laws, the 10 principles for economic construction set forth in Premier Zhao's report are a strategic policy for raising the economic effects and benefiting the country and the people. They shed light on the prospects of economic development, give us encouragement, confidence and strength and promise an incoming springtime of economic development in our country.

Comrade Wang Yaoting said: While discussing the 10 principles, deputies from Zhejiang made a number of constructive proposals on how to push forward the economic construction in Zhejiang. Mainly they are: We must pay great attention to successfully developing agriculture, the foundation of the national economy; greatly raise economic effects in industrial production; energetically launch the movement of increasing production and practicing thrift in order to create more sources of revenue for the economic development; and never neglect the family planning tasks.

On fostering spiritual civilization, Comrade Wang Yaoting said: At present, we must pay great attention to four tasks. First, we must publicize and foster the socialist and communist ideas, ethics and faiths and overcome the various ideas of

the exploiting class and the tendency of bourgeois liberalization. Second, we must publicize and foster the socialist moral code, correctly handle the various relationships among the people themselves, do our jobs, serve the people and be responsible to them. Third, we must perfect the socialist democracy and legal system, uphold patriotism and internationalism and resolutely combat anarchism, ultra-individualism and all kinds of evil practices. Fourth, we must continue the movement of "five stresses and four beauties" and establish the guiding principles for social life of a civilized society and foster good social customs.

Comrade Wang Yaoting said: While discussing how to implement the principle and policy of peacefully unifying the motherland, deputies from Zhejiang unanimously held that we must do our work well in all fields so as to contribute toward the great cause of the return of Taiwan to the motherland and the national unification.

Comrade Wang Yaoting finally said: We must successfully study, publicize and implement the resolutions of this NPC session and mobilize the people of the whole province to make positive contributions to building material and spiritual civilization in our province.

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PARTY AND STATE

ANHUI FORUM ON IDEOLOGICAL WORK IN RURAL AREAS

OW280557 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Excerpts] At a recent provincial forum on political and ideological work in rural areas, it was proposed that the basic task for political and ideological work in the rural areas at present should be to arm the minds of party members, cadres and masses with Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought as well as with the party's line, principles and policies so that they might heighten their ideological consciousness, have a clear understanding of the way forward, enhance their revolutionary vigor, boost their confidence in revolution, work together as one and strive to build a new socialist countryside with a high degree of both material and spiritual civilization.

The forum was approved by the provincial CCP Committee and organized by its propaganda department. Lan Ganting, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee and director of the propaganda department, attended and addressed the meeting.

The meeting relayed the guidelines of the national forum on propaganda work in the rural areas called by the propaganda department under the CCP Central Committee; exchanged experiences in strengthening political and ideological work in rural areas under the new situation; made an analysis of the ideological situation of the cadres and masses; and discussed how to strengthen political and ideological work. This was the first meeting held in Anhui to specifically discuss political and ideological work in rural areas since the convocation of the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee.

In analyzing the situation in the province's rural areas, the meeting held that since the implementation of the system of responsibility in agricultural production, the peasants' enthusiasm for production has risen to an unprecedented height, agricultural production has developed rapidly and a big variety of bumper crops has emerged in the countryside. At present, the economic and political situation in the countryside is excellent.

The meeting pointed out: It should be fully affirmed that the main trend and essential aspect of the situation in the countryside is fine. However, we should have a sober understanding of the various problems that still exist in different localities. For example, the responsibility system has met with resistance from cadres at some grassroots units who have refused to handle emerging problems or who have given up efforts in leadership; some commune members have failed to correctly handle the relationship between the state, the collective and the individual and have refused

to earnestly follow contracts; and various malpractices involving extravagance, waste, gambling, speculation and profiteering as well as feudal and superstitious practices have once again gained ground. Though these problems are of a nonessential nature, they should not be neglected nor regarded as unimportant. Unless they are tackled in earnest, these problems will certainly affect the development of the fine situation in the countryside.

The meeting called on party organizations at all levels to have a better understanding of the significance of political and ideological work in the new period; enhance revolutionary vigor; overcome lax and weak leadership in political and ideological work; take political and ideological work as an important task in building socialist material and spiritual civilization; and carry out political and ideological work well in close coordination with economic work.

The meeting also drew up concrete plans for carrying out political and ideological work in the rural areas for this winter and next spring:

1. The resolutions should be further propagated among the masses;
2. Extensive training courses should be held for party members at grassroots units this winter;
3. The masses should be educated in the situation and the tasks;
4. Cultural activities for the masses should be promoted during the spring festival, and efforts should be made to further propagate the marriage law and family planning;
5. Problems concerning social order in the countryside should be tackled in a comprehensive way before and after the spring festival so as to resolutely curb cases violating laws and discipline and involving malpractices such as speculation, profiteering and gambling as well as feudal and superstitious practices in some localities.

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PARTY AND STATE

JIANGSU DEPUTIES RELAY NPC GUIDELINES

OW271305 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Excerpts] According to a report by our correspondent (Qian Jingxia) and our reporter (Yang Maosen), the delegation of our province which had attended the fourth session of the Fifth NPC relayed the guidelines of that session to office cadres of Jiangsu Province and Nanjing Municipality at a meeting held on the afternoon of 23 December in the Great Hall of the People, Nanjing. Present at the meeting to hear the guidelines relayed by the delegation were responsible persons of the provincial CCP committee, the Nanjing Municipal CCP Committee, the standing committees of the provincial people's congress and the Nanjing Municipal People's Congress, the provincial government, the Nanjing Municipal Government, the provincial CPPCC committee and the Nanjing Municipal CPPCC Committee; deputies to the Fifth NPC currently in Nanjing; members of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress; and cadres, staff members and workers from government offices and other organizations and from enterprises and establishments of the province and Nanjing Municipality, totaling more than 3,000.

The meeting was presided over by Han Peixin, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee.

He Beinghao, deputy leader of the delegation and vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, relayed the guidelines of the fourth session of the Fifth NPC.

Comrade He Binghao said: The main agenda of the session was to discuss economic work. It is the unanimous opinion of the deputies that the session is of vital significance in fulfilling the requirements of the readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading of our national economy, in implementing the 10 principles for economic construction, in blazing a new trail to develop the national economy and in bringing about a basic improvement of our country's financial and economic situation.

He said: Premier Zhao's report, based on the principle of seeking truth from facts, made a very appropriate assessment of the present economic situation. The 10 principles set forth in the report are effective measures, and the future construction plan is reliable. All this gives us a correct orientation as well as strength, courage and faith. In particular, the 10 principles are guided by Mao Zedong Thought, sum up the experience in economic construction over the past 32 years

since the founding of new China, especially the last 3 years, and expound in a more concrete way the economic construction task stated in the resolution on certain questions in the history of our party since the founding of the People's Republic of China adopted at the 6th plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee. The central thinking, and core question, of the 10 principles is to strive in every possible way to gain better economic results. The deputies praise these 10 principles as effective ways to build our country and make both the state and the people well-to-do.

Comrade He Binghao continued: The bright prospects for China's economic development pointed out in Premier Zhao's report are well founded. As all of us understand it, firstly, the emphasis of the whole party's work has been shifted to socialist modernization, and this will continue to be the case in the future. Secondly, the "left" guiding ideology for economic work has been corrected. Thirdly, we have gained valuable experience in construction work and have formulated correct line, principles and policies. Fourthly, our country is abundant in natural resources and has an enormous potential. Fifthly, we have built relatively sound material and technological foundations.

At the meeting, another deputy leader of the delegation, Hui Yuyu, who is a secretary of the provincial CCP committee and the governor of the province, spoke on the political and economic situation of our province, the tasks to be carried out in the future and the question of reviving and carrying forward the party's fine traditions.

Comrade Han Peixin set forth requirements and made arrangements for studying and implementing the guidelines of the fourth session of the Fifth NPC. He said: In studying the guidelines, we should take our reality into serious consideration. It is necessary to link the study with the summing-up of work at the yearend, the planning of next year's tasks, the rectification of the party style, the improvement of the work style of various organizations and the examination of the work done in various fields. We should see to it that through this study we will heighten our spirits and make our work in all fields a real success so as to promote socialist material as well as spiritual civilization.

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PARTY AND STATE

FUJIAN MEETING RELAYS NPC, CPPCC GUIDELINES

OW260613 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Text] The provincial people's congress and the provincial CPPCC committee jointly sponsored a meeting of office cadres of Fujian Province and Fuzhou Municipality this morning at the provincial gymnasium. The aim of the meeting was to relay the guidelines of the fourth session of the Fifth NPC and the fourth session of the Fifth National Committee of the CPPCC. The meeting was attended by 6,000 people, including cadres from various organizations of Fujian Province and Fuzhou Municipality, standing committee members of the provincial people's congress, members of the provincial CPPCC committee currently in Fuzhou, commissioners of various administrative offices, mayors of municipalities under the provincial government, responsible persons of the liaison groups set up in various prefectures by the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, and responsible persons of the standing committees of the people's congresses of various municipalities, counties and districts. Also attending were leading comrades of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial CPPCC committee, the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government.

(Cheng Qi), secretary of the provincial CCP committee, presided over the meeting.

Cai Li, vice chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, relayed to the meeting the guidelines set by the fourth session of the Fifth NPC. He said: The agenda of that session was centered on hearing and discussing Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the present economic situation and the principles for future economic construction. It was the opinion expressed at the session that this report, based on the principle of seeking truth from facts, is one calling on us to make real efforts. The report points out the necessity of adopting a new way to develop China's national economy, that is, to develop the economy at a steady pace with attention to better economic results and more benefits to the people. Specifically, it puts forward 10 principles for our future economic construction, which agree with the situation in our country and conform to economic law. The 10 principles represent a strategic policy decision aimed at obtaining greater economic results, making the country prosperous and benefiting the people.

Cai Li said: Deputies from our province at the NPC session made suggestions on how to implement the 10 principles for economic construction and quicken the pace of our province's economic development:

1. Clearly understand the current excellent situation, earnestly sum up experience and work hard in concert and with one mind to make continued progress.
2. Make suggestions to formulate a strategic plan for our province's economic construction.
3. Make full use of the favorable conditions in our province to speed up the construction of the eight major bases [ba da ji di].
4. Continue to emancipate the mind in an effort to make a new breakthrough in foreign economic work.
5. Vigorously grasp afforestation and forest management, conserve forestry resources and promote multi-purpose use of lumber.
6. Pay attention to training intellectuals and do a good job in employing them.
7. Seriously strengthen legislative work.
8. Keep commodity prices generally stable.
9. Make further efforts to do the work on overseas Chinese affairs and the work with regard to Taiwan.
10. Streamline the administrative structure and eliminate bureaucracy.

Yuan Gai, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, relayed the guidelines of the fourth session of the Fifth National Committee of the CPPCC. After briefing on the general and salient features of that session, he dwelt on the future tasks to be carried out by the CPPCC.

The 12th meeting of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress and a meeting of the standing committee of the provincial CPPCC committee were also held today.

CSO: 4005/396

PARTY AND STATE

ZHEJIANG MEETING VIEWS CPPCC SESSION GUIDELINES

OW042238 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Dec 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC Committee held a meeting on 24 December to relay and implement the guidelines of the fourth session of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee. Attending the meeting were national CPPCC committee members in Hangzhou, members of the provincial CPPCC committee, responsible persons of the democratic parties and groups and members of the Fourth Hangzhou Municipal CPPCC Committee attending the committee's first session, more than 1,000 people in all.

Mao Qihua, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, presided over the meeting.

At the meeting, He Kexi, Tang Yuanbing, Wu Benzong and Zhang Juebiao, members of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee who attended the committee's fourth session, reported on the fourth session of the Fifth National CPPCC Committee and gave their personal feelings.

In their reports, the CPPCC members said: The people's political consultative conference is a united front organization with a very broad representation. We must utilize the galaxy of talents possessed by the CPPCC; unite with all nationalities, all democratic parties and groups, nonpartisan patriotic personages, all mass organizations, Taiwan compatriots, compatriots of Hong Kong and Macao, overseas Chinese and all other patriotic forces; hold high the banner of patriotism; be confident; brace ourselves and go all out to make fresh contributions to implementing the principles and tasks laid down by Premier Zhao in his report at the fourth session of the Fifth NPC, accomplishing socialist modernization, safeguarding world peace and realizing the great cause of our motherland's reunification.

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PARTY AND STATE

HENAN GOVERNOR REPORTS ON 1982 TASKS

HK260639 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Summary] In his report to the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress, Henan acting Governor Dai Suli announced the province's targets for endeavor in 1982. He said: "The main tasks are to consolidate and stabilize the economic results, continue to maintain basic balance in the budget and basic price stability, improve economic results in all fields in production, construction and circulation, speed up the development of the national economy and lay a firm foundation for future high-speed development.

"The main demands are as follows: In 1982 the total value of the province's industrial and agricultural output should reach 32.4 billion yuan, an increase of 1.6 billion--5 percent--compared with 1981. This should include an increase of 4 percent in agriculture, a 5 percent increase in industry, an 8 percent increase in the light and textile industries, and a 1.7 percent increase in heavy industry. The province should also strive to overfulfill these targets. Industry, communications, capital construction, commodity circulation, and finance and so on must fundamentally base their efforts on improving economic results, put forward specific demands and ensure that they are accomplished."

Dai Suli said: Agriculture remains the foundation of the province's national economy, and it is necessary to promote agricultural production as quickly as possible. It is necessary to implement the party's rural policies and continue to stabilize and perfect the production responsibility systems. The province should make big efforts to research and popularize agricultural science and technology, vigorously develop diversification, and promote agricultural capital construction so as to improve the production conditions.

He said: Industry must continue to put the development of consumer goods production in an important position, further readjust the service orientation of heavy industry, and pursue speed through improving economic results.

Dai Suli stressed: The province must make big efforts to develop education and promote scientific research. "We must seriously readjust and restructure education and gradually make it conform to the development of the national economy. All schools must implement the principle of having education serve proletarian politics and being combined with productive labor."

Dai Suli also stressed: "Promoting the national economy and improving spiritual civilization are two inseparable, mutually-stimulating targets of endeavor. Only by building a high degree of spiritual civilization while building a high degree of material civilization can we ensure the sustained development of the province's national economy and the socialist orientation of material civilization." He said: "We must uphold the four basic principles, overcome bourgeois liberalization trends, enhance the socialist awareness of the cadres and masses, improve people's morality, and establish an excellent social mood."

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PARTY AND STATE

JIANGXI MEETING RELAYS FIFTH NPC GUIDELINES

OW271042 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Excerpts] On 25 December, the Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee and the Nanchang Municipal Revolutionary Committee jointly held a meeting at the "1 August" auditorium to relay the guidelines of the fourth session of the Fifth NPC. Comrade Fang Zhichun, deputy leader of the Jiangxi provincial delegation to the fourth session of the Fifth NPC, presided over the meeting. Vice Provincial Governor Wang Shixian made a report.

Attending the meeting were responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee as well as the Nanchang Municipal CCP and revolutionary committees Ma Jikong, Fu Yutian, Wu Ping, Xin Junjie, Zhao Zhijian, (Wang Zemin), Xu Qin, Zhang Yuqing, Ye Changgeng, Li Fangyuan, Fang Qian, Zhong Ping, Lai Shaoyao, He Shikun, Shen Hanqing, Liu Jianhua, (Zhang Menghai) and (Wang Huaiming). Some 2,500 cadres of the administrative organs at provincial and municipal levels, enterprises and establishments attended the meeting.

Comrade Wang Shixian first described the grand occasion of the fourth session of the Fifth NPC and then relayed the session's guidelines from six aspects: 1) Make a realistic analysis of the situation, brace ourselves and have confidence; 2) Make it our basic consideration to achieve a better economic result and blaze a new trail in economic construction from the beginning; 3) Clearly understand the prospects for economic development and do our present work in a down-to-earth manner; 4) Develop a high-standard spiritual civilization while developing a high-standard material civilization; 5) Improve the work of enacting and enforcing laws to guarantee the smooth progress of economic construction; 6) Overcome bureaucratism and carry out structural reforms.

Then, based on Jiangxi's actual conditions, Comrade Wang Shixian spoke on how to implement the guidelines of the fourth session of the Fifth NPC. He said: Jiangxi's actual conditions should be taken into consideration when carrying out the province's economic work next year or economic construction over a relatively long period to come. Premier Zhao's 10 principles should be firmly implemented in their entirety. Emphasis should be placed on better economic results. It is necessary to drastically change our guiding ideology and technical arrangements.

In his report, Comrade Wang Shixian said: We should also pay close attention to financial revenues, strive to reduce expenditures and strike a balance in financial revenues and expenditures. It is necessary to promote commodity circulation, strengthen the work of procuring farm and sideline products, do a good job of market management and commodity prices and ensure a basic stability of market prices. It is necessary to expand foreign trade, make use of foreign capital and imported technologies and enable import-export work to better serve economic construction. Regarding the question of simplifying the administration, now is the time to undergo a major surgical operation and make a big revolution. We will earnestly study the principles contained in Premier Zhao's report and the state's unified plan and act accordingly.

In conclusion, Comrade Wang Shixian urged the provincial cadres and masses to firmly respond to the call of the fourth session of the Fifth NPC, brace themselves, generate their enthusiasm and do their work well and in a down-to-earth manner so as to ensure greater successes in Jiangxi's socialist construction and make greater contributions to the modernization of the motherland.

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PARTY AND STATE

FOREIGNERS VISIT MAO'S OLD HOME IN HUNAN

HK260343 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] Some 2,000 foreign guests and tourists from more than 40 countries and regions have visited Comrade Mao Zedong's old dwelling at Shaoshan and revolutionary bases such as Qingshuitang and the No 1 Normal School in Changsha in the past 1 year. They have got to know about Comrade Mao Zedong's revolutionary activities, lauded his great achievements, and praised the historical evaluation of Comrade Mao Zedong made by the 6th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee.

A touring group from the Swiss doctor's association requested that a visit to Chairman Mao's home village be arranged as soon as they arrived in Changsha. The leader of the group said: Mao Zedong was a great figure. We feel extremely honored to be able to see for ourselves the place where he was born and grew up.

Many foreign friends who have visited Shaoshan have praised Comrade Mao Zedong's revolutionary spirit and outstanding contributions. Many foreign guests said: Chairman Mao Zedong mobilized his relatives to embark on the road of revolution. He was indeed a revolutionary who wholeheartedly acted for his country and people.

Many foreign guests said after visiting Shaoshan: Chairman Mao's life not only made an indelible contribution to the cause of liberating the Chinese people; his theory on the division into three worlds has already become our guide in analyzing the international situation and waging the antihegemonist struggle.

After visiting Qingshuitang and the No 1 Normal School at Changsha, and Shaoshan, members of some foreign fraternal parties, revolutionary organizations and friendly groups published their impressions, saying: The deeds of Comrade Mao Zedong in his youth and during his early revolutionary activities are good material for teaching young people and juveniles. Chairman Mao's theories, put forward while leading China's revolutionary struggle, on establishing the spirit of the foolish old man moving the mountain, rectifying party work style, launching criticism and self-criticism, carrying forward the spirit of seeking truth from facts, and keeping in touch with the masses and so on are precious spiritual treasures for all oppressed peoples and nations. They are the guarantee for the victory of the Chinese party and people in building material and spiritual civilization.

Many international friends expressed agreement with the evaluation of Comrade Mao Zedong given by the 6th plenary session of the 11th Central Committee. A group

from the Mexican Friends of China said when visiting Shaoshan: Chairman Mao was one of the world's great men. He successfully made revolution in vast, poverty-stricken old China with its complex social structure. The whole world has acknowledged this miracle. We are very happy now that the CCP has made a correct evaluation of Chairman Mao.

A Tanzanian Panafricanism visiting group and a number of African friends said after their visit: The sixth plenary session made an objective and sincere evaluation of Chairman Mao's achievements and errors. This is a truth-seeking evaluation, able to withstand the test of history. We agree with it.

CSO: 4005/396

PARTY AND STATE

XINJIANG LEADER URGES ORGANS TO SET EXAMPLE

HK270337 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1650 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] Regional CCP committee second secretary Gu Jingsheng spoke on 25 December at a conference on ideological and political convened by the CCP committee of the regional organs. He called on party members to brace revolutionary spirit, revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions and work style, and set an example for the whole region in building socialist material and spiritual civilization.

He stressed: The regional organs should set an example for the whole region in the following respects: 1) Continue to implement the policies and principles stipulated by the Central Committee since the third plenary session, and set an example in carrying out the party's line, principles and policies in a model way; 2) Further overcome bureaucratic tendencies, promote the work style of investigation and study, and set an example in investigation and study; 3) Further strengthen the unity of cadres and personnel of all nationalities, and set an example of unity; 4) Further uphold democratic centralism, and set an example in bringing democracy into play; 5) Further implement the "guiding principles," correct the party work style, strictly observe party and government discipline, and set an example in honesty in performing official duties and observing discipline and the law; 6) Vigorously promote the study of politics, economics, professional matters and technology, and set an example in study; 7) Cadres of all nationalities, especially leading cadres, must keep in closer touch with the masses, care for their woes, and set an example in caring for the masses of all nationalities.

CSO: 4005/396

PARTY AND STATE

JIANGXI CONVEYS GUIDELINES OF FIFTH CPPCC

OW281137 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Dec 81

[Text] On the morning of 26 December, the Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee called a meeting at Zhongshan Hall to convey the guidelines of the fourth session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee. Approximately 800 persons attended the meeting including Fang Zhichun, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; Ma Jikong, secretary of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee; Zhong Ping, Lai Shaoyao, Shen Hanqing, Ni Nanshan, and Liu Jianhua, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC committee; Ye Changgeng, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress and standing committee member of the provincial CPPCC committee; and Zhu Danhua, Wan Shangyin, Meng Xianjin, Hu Xianshang and Wu Chunsu, members of the CPPCC national committee. Present were also the standing committee members and members of the provincial CPPCC committee who are in Nanchang city, responsible personnel of provincial-level political parties and mass organizations in Jiangxi, members of the Nanchang Municipal CPPCC Committee and people from all walks of life in Nanchang.

Vice Chairman Zhong Ping presided over the meeting. Reports on the fourth session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee were delivered by Shen Hanqing, member of the CPPCC national committee and vice chairman of the Jiangxi Provincial CPPCC Committee, Zhu Danhua, member of the CPPCC national committee and director of the Jiangxi Provincial Women's Federation; and Wu Chunsu, member of the CPPCC national committee and associate professor of Nanchang Aviation Engineering Institute. Their reports relay the five following points summarized by the fourth session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee;

1. The Chinese people's political consultative conference has scored conspicuous achievements over the past year and the patriotic united front has been further consolidated and developed in our country;
2. China's economic situation is far better than expected, and the national economy has embarked on a road of stable development;
3. The ten principles for future economic construction;
4. Bright prospects for China's economic development;
5. Give fuller play to the role of the CPPCC in relation to developing China's economic construction.

The meeting called on the CPPCC organizations at all levels throughout the province to adopt all kinds of effective measures to do a better job in publicizing, studying and implementing the guidelines of the fourth session of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee and make still greater contributions to consolidating as well as expanding the patriotic united front, achieving the four modernizations and fulfilling the great cause of the motherland's reunification.

CSO: 4005/396

PARTY AND STATE

JIANGXI PROCURATORS URGE TOUGHER LAW ENFORCEMENT

OW290549 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Report by station correspondent (Chen Xianye)]

[Excerpts] The provincial meeting of chief procurators, held recently in Nanchang, pointed out: At present, procuratorial organs at various levels should make strengthening social order their central task, build up the procuratorial ranks, make vigorous efforts to do their work well and strive to further improve social order.

On the basis of experience in procuratorial work since the beginning of this year and the present situation, the meeting put forward concrete measures for further strengthening procuratorial work:

1. It is necessary to deal concentrated blows at criminals in coordination with public security organizations and courts. In dealing with murderers, arsonists, robbers, rapists, bombers and other active criminals seriously endangering society, the principle of harsh and swift punishment must be resolutely implemented.
2. It is necessary to actively participate in comprehensive control under the leadership of party committees.
3. While strengthening social order in cities, it is necessary to earnestly improve social order in the rural areas.
4. It is necessary to earnestly do a good job in procuratorial work in prisons and reform institutions, in law and discipline and in the economic field.
5. It is necessary to further strengthen the building of the procuratorial ranks and enhance the cadres' political and professional qualities.

Comrade Zheng Xiaoxian, deputy secretary of the political and legal committee of the provincial party committee and vice governor, spoke at the meeting.

CSO: 4005/396

PARTY AND STATE

JUN-OCT CRIME RATE DECLINES IN BEIJING

OW281301 Beijing XINHUA in English 1243 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 December (XINHUA)--Crime in Beijing between June and October of this year was 24 percent less than in the previous 5 months, according to a report made to a municipal judicial meeting being held here.

In May of this year, the political and judicial affairs committee under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, made a decision to improve public security and to punish criminals severely and promptly according to laws.

Cui Hu, director of the Beijing Judicial Bureau, said that improvement in public security was due mainly to better understanding of the legal system by the general public. This was accomplished through lectures, show windows and slide shows in factories, neighbourhoods and government departments.

Courses on the laws of China are now being given in middle schools. Crimes committed by middle school students in nine districts and counties of the municipality went down 17.3 percent in the first 9 months of this year compared with last year.

Cui Hu said, more and more citizens have become public spirited and are helping to stamp out crime. Over one thousand offenders were captured and escorted to local police stations or public security bureaus by citizens between June and October this year.

Three hundred and nine criminals who had committed serious offences were sentenced at 97 mass meetings with aggregate audiences of over one million people between June and October.

During this same period, the Municipal Public Security Bureau revoked the Beijing residence permits of 147 criminals. They were escorted to remote frontier regions of the country for reform through labor.

Notices about the serious crimes have been posted in public places so that Beijing residents can be informed about the crimes, the identity of the criminals, and the types of punishment.

CSO: 4000/40

PARTY AND STATE

HENAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION HEARS WORK REPORTS

HK290247 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Summary] The fourth session of the Fifth Henan Provincial People's Congress held a full session on 28 December to hear reports on the work of the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate. (Cai Manlun), director of the provincial civil affairs department, submitted a summation report on direct elections at county-level.

Shao Wenjie, vice chairman and secretary-general of the provincial people's congress standing committee, reported on the work of the committee. He said: In the past 1 year, under the leadership of the provincial CCP committee, our committee has seriously implemented the resolutions of the last provincial people's congress session and carried out the following seven main tasks in strengthening socialist democracy and legal system and promoting the modernization drive: 1) Strengthening local legislative work; 2) basically completing the direct elections at county-level; 3) listening to work reports from the provincial government and various departments, and discussing and deciding on a number of major issues; 4) dealing with motions submitted by people's deputies; 5) strengthening liaison with people's deputies; 6) making appointments and dismissals; 7) strengthening liaison with municipal and country people's congress standing committees. During the past 1 year, the committee has dealt with 1,313 motions submitted at the 3d session of the 5th provincial people's congress and handled 894 letters and 451 visits from the masses. The committee has appointed 1,025 cadres to posts and relieved 45 of their posts.

Ding Shi, president of the provincial higher people's court, said in his report: The courts at all levels in the province have applied the weapon of law to punish criminals seriously endangering social order, strengthened the handling of civil cases, launched the trying of economic cases, and reversed a number of miscarriages of justice dating from the cultural revolution period.

Li Fuxiang, chief provincial procurator, reported on the work of the provincial people's procuratorate.

Executive Chairman Zhao Wenfu presided at the session. Other executive chairmen present included Yu Yichuan, Liu Mingbang, Shao Wenjie, Li Fudu, Guo Tan, Song Yuxi, (Zhang Chixia) and Wang Huayun.

CSO: 4005/396

PARTY AND STATE

GANSU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS ELECTS PRESIDIUM

SK290506 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 28 Dec 81

[Text] According to our reporter, the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress held a preparatory meeting on the morning of 28 December at the auditorium of the provincial people's government. Wang Shitai, chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, presided over the preparatory meeting. The meeting elected a 71-member presidium of the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress and elected Wu Zhiguo secretary general of the congress session. The meeting approved the agenda on the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress, the namelist of the motions examination committee with (Liu Lanting) as its chairman, the namelist of the credentials committee with Li Shenghua as its chairman and the namelist of the budget committee with (He Jianshan) as its chairman.

The major items on the agenda of the fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress are:

1. The work report of the provincial people's government given by provincial Governor Li Dengying;
2. The 1982 provincial draft plans on economic and social development;
3. Approving the resolutions on the work report of the provincial people's government;
4. Implementation of the 1981 provincial financial budget and the report on the 1982 financial estimates by (Gao Shenghua), deputy director of the provincial financial office;
5. Approving the resolutions on implementation of the 1981 provincial financial budget and the report on the 1982 financial estimates.
6. The work report of the provincial people's congress standing committee by Chairman Wang Shitai;
7. Approving the resolution on the work report of the provincial people's congress standing committee;
8. The work report of the provincial higher people's court by President Wu Sihong;

9. The work report of the provincial people's procuratorate by chief procurator Wang Guo;

10. Approving the resolutions on work reports of the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate, and

11. Electoral items.

The fourth session of the fifth provincial people's congress was formally inaugurated this afternoon.

CSO: 4005/396

PARTY AND STATE

JIANGXI HOLDS SOCIAL ORDER IMPROVEMENT MEETING

OW030151 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] On 28 December the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee held a meeting of all party members who are responsible provincial and municipal cadres. The meeting mobilized party organizations and responsible cadres at all levels to strive hard for the stability and fundamental improvement of social order and the creation of a better social environment.

Wu Ping, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP committee and secretary of the Nanchang Municipal CCP Committee, presided over the meeting. Ma Jikong, secretary of the provincial party committee, and Zheng Xiaoxian, vice governor of Jiangxi, spoke. Fang Zhichun, Liu Zhonghou, Wang Zhaorong, Zhao Zhijiang, (Wang Zemin), Xu Qin, Li Fangyuan, Fang Qian, Zhong Ping, Zhu Kaiquan and (Wang Haiyin), responsible provincial and party and government comrades, were present at the meeting. A total of 1,200 party members who are responsible cadres of the administrative organs at provincial and municipal levels, mass bodies, schools, enterprises and establishments attended the meeting.

Comrade Zheng Xiaoxian, representing the political and legal committee of the provincial party committee, reported on public security work in Nanchang, Jiangxi's key municipality, since the implementation of the guidelines of the national forum on public security of five major cities. He put forward tasks and measures to further improve social order in cities and the countryside in light of the problems existing in public security work at present.

He said: At present, it is an important political task to strive for the stability and fundamental improvement of social order. It is a matter of prime importance which safeguards economic readjustment and construction. It is also a major issue concerning the broad masses' interests. The political and legal departments alone cannot fulfill this political task. It is necessary for all party members to take the lead under the unified leadership of the party committee, rely on the masses and make every effort to tackle the task from the political, economic, educational, cultural and other quarters in a comprehensive way. It is necessary to launch a campaign of improving social order and striking blows at criminal activities in a planned way. It is necessary to wipe out rampant, active criminal activities. In dealing with a tiny minority of murderers, arsonists, robbers, rapists, bombers and other active criminals seriously endangering society—particularly the recidivists—principal criminals and abettors, the principles of harsh and swift punishment

according to law must be implemented. In dealing with criminals who surrender themselves to the police or judicial departments, make a clean confession of their crimes and redeem themselves by good service, the principle of appropriate leniency must be followed. In dealing with those who commit minor crimes, particularly young people, it is necessary to rely on all party members and the society as a whole to educate, reform and redeem them.

Comrade Zheng Ziaoxian said: It is necessary to establish and strengthen a system of responsibility in public security and integrate it with the system of responsibility in production and the system of economic responsibility. It is necessary to institute local laws and regulations and village codes and integrate propagation and education with the binding force of law and discipline. It is necessary to strengthen education among young people and enlighten and guide them well in order to prevent and reduce their criminal activities. At present, it is particularly necessary to strengthen public security work in the period from New Year's Day to the Spring festival so that people in Nanchang Municipality and throughout the province can celebrate the festival with jubilation.

In his speech Comrade Ma Jikong called for all participants in the meeting to deepen their understanding of the importance, necessity, arduousness and urgency of improving social order, foster firm confidence, make long-term plans and persistently grasp work. He said: It is necessary to pay great attention to and strengthen leadership over public security work. The most fundamental task is to improve the work style of the party and the administrative organs. It is necessary to criticize the trend of bourgeois liberalization in a clear-cut manner, strengthen political and ideological work, overcome the weak and lax ideological situation in leadership, seriously consolidate the administrative organs and turn the general mood of society by improving party style so that social order can take a turn for the better. It is necessary to mobilize and organize forces in all fields and actively tackle the task in a comprehensive way. It is necessary to strengthen the publicity of the socialist legal system, broaden and deepen the campaign to learn from Lei Feng and foster the new style, advocate the activities to promote decorum and courtesy with the "five stresses" and "four beauties" as the main contents and promote socialist spiritual civilization so that everyone will consciously observe the socialist legal system, morality and discipline, resist the erosion of bourgeois ideas and lifestyle, overcome anarchist and extreme individualist ideas and create a good situation in which all party members grasp public security work and the broad masses concern themselves with public security work.

CSO: 4005/396

PARTY AND STATE

XIZANG DISCUSSES ACHIEVEMENTS, NEW YEAR TASKS

HK040828 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Summary] "The New Year of 1982 has come. At this happy moment of saying good-bye to the old year and ushering in the new, we extend our warm congratulations to workers, peasants, herdsmen, intellectuals and cadres on all fronts and to PLA fighters and commanders in Xizang and hope that they will make even greater contributions in the new year in building a united, prosperous and a highly-civilized new Xizang.

"In the past year, with the party Central Committee's concern and under the direct leadership of the CCP Committee of the autonomous region, party organizations and the people's government at all levels seriously implemented the spirit of the party's third plenary session and the Central Committee's important instructions on work in Xizang. Gratifying results were achieved on all fronts.

"Due to the implementation of the party policy for regional autonomy and the extension of the right of autonomy, cadres of minority nationalities are growing to maturity. At present, persons holding primary responsibility in most counties and prefectures and in some regional organs are cadres of minority nationalities. The customs, habits and languages of the Zang nationality and other minority nationalities are being respected. Patriotic figures of minority nationalities and religious figures have been assigned appropriate leading posts. A large number of unjust, false and wrong cases have been redressed. The work of implementing policies for individuals is basically over.

"Last year, we further eradicated the influence of ultra-leftist ideas, continued to lessen restrictions in implementing economic policies for rural area and pastures, established and improved various forms of responsibility system for production, implemented the policy of developing simultaneously agriculture, animal husbandry and sideline production and strove to develop diversified economy. The enthusiasm of the peasants and herdsmen was greatly aroused. Production in agriculture and animal husbandry was satisfactory. Commune members' families in many parts of the region had more grain, more lard, more meat and more money and had built new houses. Preliminary results have been obtained in getting rid of poverty and accumulating wealth.

"At the same time, we earnestly implemented the Central Committee's policy of carrying out further economic readjustment and of achieving greater political stability.

Some enterprises were closed, suspended, merged and shifted to other production. The scale of capital construction was also reduced. National handicrafts, light industry, power industry, building materials industry, processing industry, transport and so on were selectively developed." The PLA has also achieved good results in their training, in supporting the local government and people and in strengthening the unity between the army and the people.

"In the New Year, we should continue to carry out the Central Committee's important instructions on work in Xizang and the 10 policies concerning future economic construction put forward by Zhao Ziyang in his government work report at the fourth session of the Fifth NPC." We should adhere to the policies of the "two constants." We should develop agriculture and improve the living standards of the peasants.

Moreover, we should further carry out the eight-character policy and raise the economic effect. We should strengthen political and ideological work and fully mobilize the masses of staff and workers to strive to fulfill this year's production plan.

Leading cadres at all levels should conscientiously study and improve their work style so as to bring about a radical change in our party style.

We should further strengthen the unity between different nationalities and train and promote minority nationality cadres. We should also strengthen the unity between the army and the people and improve the border defense.

Finally all the people in the region should unite in their efforts to build a united, rich and civilized new Xizang.

CSO: 4005/396

'BA YI RADIO' CHERISHES MEMORY OF CHEN YI

OW070322 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Marshal Chen Yi died 10 years ago. He was one of the founders of our army. During the period of our armed struggle, he was divisional commander, army commander, military district commander and field army commander. After nation-wide liberation, he was still concurrently vice chairman of the military commission and the national defense commission, although he assumed the post of foreign minister. His life was one of struggle for the prosperity of the motherland. On issues involving the interests of the state and the people, he never took his personal safety or gains and losses into consideration. Even in the period of feudal, fascist dictatorship in the party, he dared to step forward to condemn Comrade Mao Zedong's mistakes and the crimes committed by Kang Sheng and the gang of four. No wonder a saying prevailed among army cadres during the cultural revolution that there were only two tough revolutionaries within the party and the army--Marshal Peng and Marshal Chen. When party and army leaders were forced by the Red Guard rebels to conduct self-examinations, many people bowed their heads and admitted their mistakes. For example, Comrade Hu Yaobang broke his pants three times while he crawled on the ground. Comrade Deng Xiaoping, time and again, wrote letters of self-examination, and admitted that he was a capitalist roader and royalist who made mistakes about the line. He also said that he would never seek to reverse his case. Only Comrade Chen Yi boldly told the Red Guard rebels: "You force me to conduct self-examination. I do not think I have committed any mistake. I will risk my life to wage struggle. I would not commit suicide, because I consider suicide a shameful act. I am very firm, and ready to die from my sufferings. I am prepared to be persecuted to death. I am not afraid."

What has made us admire him is the fact that when Chairman Mao wrote the big-character poster to "strike at headquarters headed by Liu Shaoqi and Deng Xiaoping," a movement to put up big-character posters was launched throughout the nation. Comrade Deng Xiaoping immediately wrote a letter of self-examination, admitting that he belonged to the bourgeois headquarters. He also shirked all responsibilities to Comrade Liu Shaoqi. However, Comrade Chen Yi was fearless. He openly said: "I oppose the practice of putting up big-character posters on the streets. That is not because I am afraid of those posters myself. It is because I take the party's interests into account. There are over 10,000 big-character posters against Comrade Liu Shaoqi on Wangfujing Street. This has smeared our great party. Comrade Liu Shaoqi is quite correct. He is my teacher."

When personality cult was at its zenith, many comrades, including those who have now been promoted to leading army, government and party comrades, recited Comrade Mao Zedong's quotations, holding high the little red books and chanting: "Long live, long live!" However, Comrade Chen Yi pledged his life to safeguard the party and the state. At a meeting, he said: "In the past I opposed Chairman Mao. I dare not guarantee that I will not oppose him again. Those who oppose him are not necessarily counterrevolutionaries, and those who support him are not necessarily revolutionaries."

How many people in our party do not oppose Chairman Mao? Very few. Today, when we cherish the memory of Comrade Chen Yi, we must learn from his lofty qualities in loving the people and the country. At the same time, we must learn from him in daring to struggle against erroneous practices and the erroneous line in the party.

CSO: 4005/396

'XINHUA' CHINESE INTRODUCES LIU SHAOQI WORKS

OW052045 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0222 GMT 5 Jan 82

["Introduction to Volume I of 'Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi'"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Jan (XINHUA)—Volume I of the "Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi," compiled by the editorial committee of party literature under the CCP Central Committee, has been published by the People's Publishing House.

Comrade Liu Shaoqi was a great Marxist, a proletarian revolutionary and theoretician as well as an outstanding party and state leader. "Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi" reflects his glorious achievements in faithfully struggling for the cause of liberation of the Chinese people, records his outstanding contributions to the formation and development of Mao Zedong Thought as the crystallization of the party's collective wisdom and contains the fruitful experience of the heroic struggle of the party and the people for decades.

Volume I of "Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi" contains Comrade Liu Shaoqi's important works before the founding of new China. Among its major contents are the workers movement, work in the Kuomintang-controlled area, party building, the united front, armed struggle and base area construction. There are 38 articles, 22 of which have never been publicized.

First Revolutionary Civil War Period

During this period, Comrade Liu Shaoqi was mainly involved in the workers' movement. He was one of the outstanding leaders of China's workers' movement. Three of his works during this period are included. The following is an introduction to two of them.

"The position of the working class in the revolution and policies of the workers' movement," which is the conclusion of a report delivered at the third national labor congress in Guangzhou in May 1926, analyzes the political attitudes of various classes after the "30 May Movement" in 1925 as well as the positions of these classes in the national revolution. It also expounds on the principles for the workers' movement. The article declares that the working class is the leading class in the national revolution, the peasantry is its natural ally and the petty bourgeoisie is an important revolutionary force: It adds that the bourgeoisie, which is capable of joining the revolution only in a reserved manner, should be guarded

against by the working class lest the latter be deceived and betrayed: Furthermore, it says the imperialists and warlords are the targets of the national revolution. The article stresses that in the movement to oppose imperialists and warlords, the working class should strengthen the struggle in the economic field and associate itself with the world's working class.

"Mr Liao Zhongkai and the Policy on Workers and Peasants" is an article published in September 1926 mourning Mr Liao Zhongkai. The article highly praises Mr Liao Zhongkai for his revolutionary activities in supporting Dr Sun Yat-sen in reorganizing the Kuomintang, rendering tremendous support for the workers' and peasants' movement and assisting in the development of workers' and peasants' organizations. The article denounces the reactionaries for their crime in assassinating Mr Liao Zhongkai and calls on the nation's workers and peasants to carry on Mr Liao Zhongkai's unfilled tasks to achieve their own liberation.

Second Revolutionary Civil War Period

During this period, Comrade Liu Shaoqi did the party's underground work in the Kuomintang-controlled area for many years. He resisted and struggled against Wang Ming's left-deviationist error and presented the correct proposition that the revolutionary force in the Kuomintang-controlled area should be preserved and expanded. In 1936 Comrade Liu Shaoqi was assigned by the party Central Committee to Peiping and Tianjin on the frontline of resistance against the Japanese to guide the party's new policy of the anti-Japanese national united front. He wrote many articles to sum up the party's experience and lessons from the work in the Kuomintang-controlled area, to systematically criticize the errors of the left-deviationist closed-doorism and adventurism that remained serious during the period and to provide a comprehensive explanation of the party's new policy. Under Comrade Liu Shaoqi's leadership, party organizations in North China were well-prepared for the war of resistance in north China in their thoughts, organization and policy. Nine articles during this period are included in the volume. The following are a few of them.

"Criticism of the Policy 'Withdraw From the Scab Union'" was written in January 1932. At that time under Wang Ming's left-deviationist erroneous leadership and influence, the tendency toward closed-doorism and adventurism, which rejected open, legal struggle and denied the necessity to conceal and accumulate strength for a long time, remained serious in the work in the Kuomintang-held area. Comrade Liu Shaoqi resisted and struggled against the left-deviationist error. The article criticizes the erroneous view of urging workers to "withdraw from the scab union" and points out that workers with political consciousness should join the scab union where the masses are so as to keep in touch with the masses, win them over and work on them patiently and strenuously for a long time to expand the revolutionary rank and strike at the primary enemy.

"Eliminate Closed-Doorism and Adventurism" was written in April 1936. The article stresses: The creation of a broad united front for national revolution is the central issue and the key to victory for the Chinese revolution under our party's leadership. The current task is to unite with all classes, strata, factions and anti-Japanese resistance forces and wage the sacred war of national liberation to defeat "Japanese imperialism and its lackeys in China. Closed-doorism and adventurism are major obstacles to the fulfillment of this task. The article lists the various

manifestations and the serious harm of closed-doorism and adventurism, analyzes the origin of left-deviationist error and asks comrades to thoroughly expose this error in order to change the party's tactics.

"On the Outline of the Workers' Movement in the Kuomintang-Controlled Areas" was written in April 1936. The outline summed up the experience gained in the workers' movement in the Kuomintang-controlled areas since 1927 and laid down the correct policy and tactical principles for workers' movement in the Kuomintang-controlled areas. This was an important document that changed the party's work in the Kuomintang-controlled areas after long years of left-deviationist error. It played an important role in guiding the work in the Kuomintang-controlled areas at that time and later on.

"Do Away With 'Empty Talk' Leadership" was written in July 1936. The article criticizes some comrades who respond to party resolutions with bureaucratism and empty talk and who write articles in support of the new tactics of national united front without understanding the real meaning of the tactics. The article says: Do not look upon "preparations to resist Japanese aggression" and "united front" as "holy scriptures." We should carefully analyze the specific situation and conditions of all places from all angles, proceed from the local realities at a certain time and carry out the work on "preparations to resist Japanese aggression" and the united front. The implementation of all good resolutions will be mere empty talk if local, specific conditions are overlooked and disregarded. We do not want blind faith and obedience. What we want is a good understanding of the party's tactics and tasks and the ability to carry them out under varied circumstances.

"The Question of Leadership Power Is the Central Issue of the National United Front" was written in November 1936. The article makes it clear that at the present stage, the proletariat should not be an assistant to the bourgeoisie but should establish its own independent leadership. The proletariat should be organized into a powerful, independent force before it can combine the power of the petty bourgeoisie and the peasantry and make itself the core of the united front. In carrying out the national united front movement, we should not relax our efforts to organize the workers' movement and the masses. Also, we should not blur or conceal the party's political views and feature. The article says: Before the formal formation of the national united front, the left-deviationist idea of rejecting the united front constitutes the main danger; after the formation of the national united front, the right-deviationist idea of abandoning and neglecting the efforts to seek the power of leadership will gradually become the main danger. The article stresses: It is necessary to correctly handle the relationships between the united front and class struggle and between the united front at the upper strata and the organization of the masses at the lower strata. It is necessary to remain highly alert and offer necessary criticism in connection with mistakes and vacillation of the allies. It is necessary to give full attention to the tactics of struggle in the united front work.

"On the Party and Mass Work in the White Areas" is the author's report to the party congress of delegates from the white areas in May 1937. The report stresses the necessity for a radical change in the party and mass work. This change is of a dual nature: One is the need to change the method of struggle, organization and work because of changes in the environment and policy; one is the need to eliminate and change the erroneous historical traditions remaining in the party. It is

relatively easy to carry out changes of the first kind, but it is extremely difficult to change the historical tradition of left-deviationist closed-doorism and adventurism which many comrades have come to believe to be correct over the years and to make these comrades realize that the things they were familiar with in the past are wrong. The report expounds the question so correctly fostering the party-masses relationship and of correctly establishing connections between open and underground work, as well as the cadres question as the central issue within the party in the course of making changes in work. The report calls on all party comrades to make strenuous efforts in work and study to carry out these changes.

Period of War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression

During the early period of and halfway through the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, Comrade Liu Shaoqi followed the strategic policy laid down by the party Central Committee and Comrade Mao Zedong, carried out arduous work deep behind enemy lines and successfully led the struggle against Japanese aggression in north and central China. In 1943, he returned to Yanan to participate in the leadership work of the party Central Committee. Seventeen works of this period are included. An introduction to some of these works follows.

"Some Basic Problems in Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Warfare" was written in October 1937. The article analyzes the favorable and unfavorable conditions for us and the enemy in military operations in north China after the Lugouqiao incident, expounds the significance and strategic role of guerrilla warfare and points out that the central task of the people in north China is to widely organize and expand anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare. The article stresses: In order to score the final victory in north China guerrilla warfare, it is imperative that guerrilla units capable of implementing correct policies are set up and that stable anti-Japanese bases as well as functioning anti-Japanese governments that have mass support and that are capable of leading guerrilla warfare are built. The article also specifically expounds the urgent tasks of organizing and transforming the anti-Japanese armed forces in north China, establishing anti-Japanese bases and forming an anti-Japanese democratic government.

"Independently and Self-reliantly Lead the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Warfare in North China" is a decision of the north bureau of the CCP Central Committee drafted by the author in November 1937. The article analyzes the situation of struggle and the prevailing danger of compromise and surrender after the war of resistance against Japanese aggression began. The article points out: Our party should independently and self-reliantly lead the anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare in north China, strive to build more villages into base areas for launching guerrilla warfare and form a democratic anti-Japanese government and a new anti-Japanese armed force. In the course of struggle, it is necessary to widely arouse the masses to wage struggle in the economic field and integrate the masses' economic struggle with the anti-Japanese armed struggle. It is necessary to oppose the right-deviationist danger of ceasing to lead mass struggle for fear of scaring away the allies and blurring our party's political feature as an independent party. Meanwhile, it is also necessary to oppose the left-deviationist error of disregarding the principle of a united front, raising too ambitious slogans and unduly irritating the allies in methods of work and struggle.

"How To Be a Good Communist" was a speech the author delivered in July 1939 at the Marxist-Leninist Academy in Yanan. The "Rectification Documents," published in 1943, included the last four chapters of the speech. The speech was reprinted in 1962, after revision by the author. The theme of the article is to educate Communist Party members to firmly establish a communist world outlook, requiring that Communist Party members must be able to guide their actions, using the communist ideological system, at times when objective conditions and fighting tasks are changing in one way or another. The article systematically expounds the relationship between a Communist Party member's ideological self-cultivation and his revolutionary practices and theoretical study, and between remolding his subjective world and changing his objective world. It sets forth the concrete standards for being a model Communist Party member, guiding and encouraging the masses of party members to fight, as long as they live, for the communist cause. The article points out that Communist Party members, through the study of Marxist-Leninist theories and practice in revolutionary struggle, must carry on self-cultivation in various areas, including mastery of Marxist-Leninist theories, training in proletarian revolutionary strategies and tactics, cultivation of proletarian ideology and moral qualities, the upholding of inner-party unity, the conducting of criticism and self-criticism and observation of discipline, the fostering of the working style of hard struggle and plain living, the forging of close ties with the masses and the grasp of some knowledge of various sciences. The sole purpose of self-cultivation is for the people--for revolutionary practice. This article has enriched and developed the theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought on party-building and communist ethics. The study of this article today is of particular great practical importance in guiding us to rectify the party's style and enhance our party spirit.

"On Anti-Japanese Democratic Political Power" was published in December 1940. The article attaches great importance to the role of political power in revolutionary struggle, pointing out that anti-Japanese democratic political power, which unites anti-Japanese classes, is the highest form of the anti-Japanese national united front and the best and most powerful form to lead China's war of resistance against Japan and the Chinese revolution to final victory. The article explains that the principle and task of anti-Japanese democratic political power is to resist Japanese imperialism, suppress traitors, guarantee and adjust the interests of the people of all anti-Japanese classes and strata and improve the livelihood of the workers and peasants, and that the building and development of anti-Japanese democratic political power is of great significance in promoting democratization of the whole country. The article criticizes the Kuomintang for its erroneous practice of giving consideration to only its own selfish interests, failing to implement democracy and going against the will of the people.

"On Inner-Party Struggle" was a speech at the party school of the Central China Bureau of the CCP Central Committee in July 1941. This article systematically analyzes the social and historical conditions for the birth of our party and the deviations in the struggle within the party, penetratingly exposes and criticizes the harm caused by excesses in inner-party struggle and puts forward the correct principles for such struggle. The main principles are: Inner-party struggle should be conducted with a most responsible attitude toward the party and the revolution; in inner-party struggle, it is imperative to draw a clear demarcation line on matters of ideology and principle and, at the same time, it is necessary to adopt a mild form and a sincere and frank attitude and, as far as possible, not resort to organizational means; criticism against party organization, comrades and work must be appropriate and within proper limits; the comrades to be punished must be given all

attacks on just grounds, to our advantage and with restraint. Thus it reversed the difficult situation, quickly developed the new fourth army and the people's armed forces and consolidated and expanded the central China base area. The report reflects the party's work in north and central China during this period. It is an important document for studying the party's history and summing up historical experience.

"Liquidate the Menshevik Ideas in the Party" was written in commemoration of the 22d anniversary of the birth of the Chinese Communist Party. The article recalls the torturous road traversed by the party, criticizes the phony Marxists who proceed from book formulas instead of realities in everything they do, calls on all cadres and party members to diligently study the party's historical experience and Comrade Mao Zedong's theories on the Chinese revolution and repudiates the opportunist ideas in the party with Comrade Mao Zedong's ideological system. The article points out in conclusion that, by grasping the scientific Marxist-Leninist weapon and eliminating the remnants of opportunism inside the party, our party becomes invincible.

"On the Party" was a report on revising the party constitution made by Comrade Liu Shaoqi in 1945 at the Seventh CCP National Congress. The first, second and fifth parts of the report are included in this book. The report expounds a series of important questions of theory and principle including the party's nature and guiding ideology, the characteristics of the Chinese revolution, the party's mass line, its democratic centralism and so forth. It is the first comprehensive summing up on the party's building since its founding. The report points out that our party is a progressive and organized force of the Chinese working class and that the first and foremost task of the party in its building is to strengthen itself ideologically, with emphasis on resolving contradictions between proletarian ideology and nonproletarian ideas within the party. The report gives a systematic exposition of Comrade Mao Zedong as the leader of the whole party and of Mao Zedong Thought as the party's guiding ideology, pointing out that Mao Zedong Thought is the product of the integration of Marxist-Leninist theory with the practice of the Chinese revolution, the guide for all work of our party. The report points out that the mass line is our party's basic political line and organizational line. The report also expounds the fundamental principle of the party's democratic centralism, pointing out that the system of democratic centralism within the party is a system under which the party's leading cadres are integrated with the broad masses, a system of taking the ideas of the masses of party members, concentrating them, then going to the masses, persevering in the ideas and carrying them through. The report is an important document on party-building theory according to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The theoretical viewpoints and ideological principle it sets forth are still very significant as a guide to party building today.

The Third Revolutionary Civil War Period

Comrade Liu Shaoqi was one of the principal leading members of the party Central Committee during this period. In the spring of 1947, the Kuomintang reactionaries launched an attack on Yanan. By decision of the party Central Committee, comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and others remained in northern Shaanxi to direct the liberation war of the entire country, and Comrade Liu Shaoqi, as secretary of the working committee of the CCP Central Committee, move to north China together with

possible opportunities to appeal; and unprincipled disputes are forbidden within the party. These principles are a powerful weapon in correctly conducting inner-party struggle and an important component of the theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought on party-building.

"An Answer to Comrade Song Liang" was a reply to Comrade Song Liang (Sun Yefang) of the CCP Central Committee Central China Bureau party school in July 1941. The article analyzes the state of our party in theoretical studies, criticizes the mistaken idea of looking down on theoretical research among some party members at that time, and expounds the guiding role of revolutionary theory in actual struggle. The article points out that all the past defeats suffered by the Chinese party were caused by mistakes in guidance and that the whole party must make a great effort to strengthen study and mastery of Marxist-Leninist theories, for this is the only way to guarantee the correctness of the party's guidance of the Chinese revolution.

"Overcome Difficulties, Prepare To Counterattack and Create Conditions for Founding a New China After the War" was a letter from the author to Chen Yi and other comrades, written in July 1942 on his way back to Yanan from the central China base area in the spirit of the "Declaration in Commemoration of the 5th Anniversary of the War of Resistance Against Japan" published by the party Central Committee. In 1941 and 1942, as a result of the blockade and attacks by Japanese aggressor troops and Kuomintang anticommunist diehards, the various liberated areas were in the most difficult period. The article makes a scientific analysis of the situation at that time and points out that our party and army assuredly will overcome the difficulties, switch to the strategic counteroffensive and found a new China after the war, and that it is therefore necessary to closely combine the current work with the forthcoming counteroffensive and the struggle to found a new China. On the basis of the concrete conditions in central China, the article puts forward a series of important policies including "Build an honest and enlightened government, promote population growth and education, reorganize the army and strengthen defense preparations."

"Report on Experience Gained in 6 Years of Work in North and Central China" was written in March 1943. In the light of his own experience, Comrade Liu Shaoqi summed up the work experience of the party organization in north China between the spring of 1936 and the winter of 1938 and that of the party organization in central China between winter 1938 and spring 1942. After the Wayaobao meeting in December 1935, the party's north China bureau, closely integrating the general task and general tactics put forward by the party Central Committee with the actual situation in north China, put forward, in good time, the party's tasks and working principles in north China, seized the rising revolutionary tide following the December 9th movement [in 1935] and the opportune time of the early period of the war of resistance against Japan, developed the people's anti-Japanese armed forces and the progressive forces, implemented the tactics and principles of the anti-Japanese national united front, independently developed anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare and established the north China anti-Japanese base area and anti-Japanese democratic political power under our party's leadership. After the sixth plenary session of the sixth party Central Committee in 1938, the party's central plains bureau, in the struggle for "expansion in central China," drew lessons from the fact that the party lost the opportunity in the central China region and failed to focus its work on organizing and developing anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare in the vast countryside behind enemy lines during the early period of the war of resistance against Japan, conscientiously implemented the party Central Committee's correct line and principles, launched widespread anti-Japanese guerrilla warfare and waged a struggle against the anticommunist diehards'

Comrade: Zhu De and others and took charge of the Central Committee's route work. Nine of his works during this period are included. The following are part of the nine works.

"The Present Tasks and Strategic Plan" was an inner-party directive drafted by the author in September 1945 in accordance with the party Central Committee's decisions. After the victory in the war of resistance against Japan, the Kuomintang reactionaries actively prepared to launch a civil war while pretending to want peace negotiations in order to maintain the rule of the big landlords and the big bourgeoisie. Our party adopted the principle of striving for peace and democracy and opposing civil war and dictatorship and waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the Kuomintang reactionaries in order to safeguard the fruits of the people's victory. When comrades Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and others went to Chongqing for negotiations, Comrade Liu Shaoqi assumed the post of acting chairman of the CCP Central Committee in Yanan. After repeated deliberations between Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De and other responsible comrades on the Central Committee, the principle of "defense in the south and expansion in the north" was adopted. This was an extremely important strategic plan which was of great significance to winning nationwide victory in the liberation war.

"Establish Base Areas With Main Forces in Eastern, Northern and Western Manchuria" consists of three telegrams sent in November and December 1945 to the responsible persons of the CCP Central Committee northeast bureau. The telegrams suggested that the main force units and cadres in the northeast be dispersed, with most of the units assigned to strategic areas in eastern, northern and western Manchuria to boldly mobilize the masses, launch struggles for reduction of land rentals and quickly establish and consolidate the eastern, northern and western Manchurian base areas. The telegrams held that provided we could seize the vast countryside and many small and medium-sized cities and closely relied on the masses, we would win final victory. Subsequent practice provided the correctness of the decision.

"Directive on the Question of Land" was a document drafted for the CCP Central Committee on 4 May 1946, generally known as the "4 May Directive." Adapting itself to the changing domestic situation at that time, the party Central Committee decided to change the policy of reducing land rentals and of loan interests and to adopt the policy of confiscating landlords' land for distribution among the peasants. The document gives expression to the change. It points out that solving the land question in liberated areas is the most fundamental historical task of the party at the time, the most fundamental link in all work. The document enunciates the guiding principles for the land reform movement, including really mobilizing the masses rather than doing things without consulting the masses, doing everything possible to attract the middle peasants to participate, uniting all intellectuals that can be united, generally refraining from touching the land owned by rich peasants, treating landlords of different categories differently and concentrating the main efforts on hitting at traitors, local tyrants and despotic landlords, and refraining from encroachment on the interests of industry and commerce.

"A Talk to the Newsmen's Delegation From Northern China," written in October 1948, points out: Journalism is a bridge linking the party and the masses. It is the ears, eyes and mouthpiece of the party and the people. It is through newspapers and broadcasts that the party guides and learns from the masses. Comrade Liu Shaoqi

puts forth four requirements for newsmen: They should have the working spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people, independently conduct rather arduous work, have Marxist-Leninist theoretical knowledge, and be familiar with the party's line and policies.

"A Talk to Students of the First Class of the Marx-Lenin Institute" was written in December 1948. After analyzing the rapidly changing situation of the revolution and the theoretical level of the party's cadres, it points out that the theoretical level of the majority of cadres is not sufficient to cope with the much more complicated conditions after the revolution has entered the new era and that therefore they must study more Marxist-Leninist theory so that cadres, with their greater responsibilities in all fields, are well versed in Marxist-Leninist theory. The article stresses the necessity of the principles of combining theory and practice and of painstakingly studying Marxist-Leninist theory.

"On the Principles for Economic Construction in New China," written in June 1949, is the outline of a report circulated within the party. It puts forth the central task of the party after the conclusion of the people's liberation war as rehabilitation and development of the economy in China. It expounds the principles for new China's economic construction. The article points out: New China's national economy chiefly consists of five economic components. Encouragement should be given to develop all of them at present and during the initial period after the war. However, with the state-owned economy as the core, efforts should be made to establish an extensive cooperative economy, help the independent small producers and lead them along the path of forming cooperatives, and to organize state capitalism while allowing the developing of private capitalism within limits to achieve step-by-step transition to socialism. The article also points out that in new China's economic construction, it is necessary to combat the tendency of making unprincipled concessions to capitalism and consciously or unconsciously making China a capitalist republic as well as the tendency of putting forward economic plans and measures that exceed real capabilities and of taking steps toward socialism that are premature, superfluous or lack adequate preparation.

The publication of volume I of the "Selected Works of Liu Shaoqi" provides readers with plenty of material for the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the history of China's revolution and Comrade Liu Shaoqi's life and thought. Studying Comrade Liu Shaoqi's works and gaining wisdom and strength from them are of tremendous immediate significance in summing up the party's historical experience, inheriting and carrying forward the party's fine tradition, strengthening party building and promoting socialist material and spiritual civilization.

CSO: 4005/396

BRIEFS

NINGXIA ON NPC SESSION—The 11th meeting of the 4th Ningxia Regional People's Congress Standing Committee concluded on 24 December. The meeting conveyed and studied the spirit of the fourth session of the Fifth NPC, with emphasis on Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report. The participants praised the 10 principles put forward in this report as consistent with the national condition and economic laws. The meeting adopted a resolution on seriously studying, publicizing and implementing the spirit of the NPC session, and demanded that the people of all nationalities implement all the session's resolutions and steadily promote economic construction in Ningxia. The meeting also examined and approved a report of the regional people's government on the current agricultural situation and next year's tasks, and a report on budgetary matters. Present at the meeting as observers were regional people's government chairman Ma Xin and vice chairmen Xui Hongfu and Ma Tengai; Guo Hua, president of the regional higher people's court; and deputy regional procurator (Ma Zhao). The meeting's resolution on the NPC session spirit called on cadres and people throughout the region to seriously study and publicize the documents of the session. In particular, leading cadres at all levels must take the lead in study, publicity and implementation. All trades and sectors must work in concert to steadily promote socialist construction in the region. [Summary] [HK250411 Yinchuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 24 Dec 81]

XINJIANG WORK REPORTS APPROVED—"The presidium of the fourth session of the fifth regional people's congress held its third meeting this afternoon. The meeting discussed and approved the draft resolution on the work report of the standing committee of the regional people's congress and the draft resolution on the work reports of the regional higher people's court and the regional people's procuratorate, and decided to submit these draft resolutions to the fourth session of the fifth people's congress for approval. At the presidium meeting this afternoon, the examination report on motions of the motions examination committee of the fourth session of the fifth regional people's congress was discussed and approved and will be submitted to the plenary session for approval. The meeting discussed and approved the draft resolution on the list of candidates for members of the standing committee of the fifth regional people's congress in a by-election and on accepting the requests of two comrades for resignation from the posts of members of the standing committee of the regional people's congress. The meeting also approved the draft methods for election and passing the resolution of the fourth session of the fifth regional people's congress and decided to submit the above draft resolutions to various delegations for discussion. Executive chairman of the presidium Tomur Tawamat presided over the meeting. Executive chairmen of the presidium including Saifulayev, Yang Yiqing, Lu Xuebin, Mayenur, Zhao Yuzheng, Ammtuer, Tuerxun Atawula, Wang Heting and Liu Sicong attended the meeting." [Summary] [HK070909 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 4 Jan 82]

YUNNAN EMPLOYS MINORITIES--Honghe Hani-yi Autonomous Prefecture has seriously implement the party's policies on nationalities and united front work, made proper arrangements for the upper-strata personages of minority nationalities and promoted stability and unity in the border areas. The five border counties in this autonomous prefecture, namely Honghe, Yuanyang, Luchun, Jinping and Hekou, have a total of 62 upper-strata personages of minority nationalities, who have certain prestige and influence among the local masses. To give full play to their role, promote stability and unity and speed up economic construction in the border areas, since last year, departments at all levels in this autonomous prefecture have seriously acted in accordance with the party's policies on nationalities and united front work. In the light of the individual specific situation of these upper-strata personages, the autonomous prefecture has made proper arrangements for and employed them. The whole autonomous prefecture has so far arranged work for 60 upper-strata personages of minority nationalities, of whom one has taken up the post of a county people's congress standing committee vice chairman and 18 have taken up posts of country CPPCC committee standing committee members and superior posts. The autonomous prefecture has also made proper arrangements for the personages who wandered destitute from China because they did not understand the policies of the people's government in the initial period of liberation and who returned home afterwards. [Text] [HK041202 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Jan 82]

NEI MONGGOL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION--Wuhai Municipality, Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, convened the first session of its first municipal people's congress and the first municipal CPPCC committee on 13-24 December. Attending the sessions were 290 deputies and 85 CPPCC members. During the sessions, (Cao Huigang) was elected chairman of the municipal people's congress standing committee and six deputies including (Hong Huaibin) was elected chairman of the municipal CPPCC committee and (Sheng Fuxie), mayor of the municipality. Six persons, including (Zhang Zhongying), were elected deputy mayors of the municipality. The sessions also elected president of the municipal intermediate people's court and chief of the municipal procurator's office. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Dec 81 SK]

GUIZHOU PREFECTURE PARTY CONGRESS--The Qiannan Buyi and Miao Nationality Autonomous Prefecture held its fourth party congress from 7 to 13 December in Duyun. Attending the congress were 535 representatives of all nationalities. During the congress, the representatives seriously listened to the work reports of the Qiannan Autonomous Prefectural CCP Committee and the prefectural discipline inspection commission, and summed up the work on various tasks that had been made by the party congress in the past year. The congress also put forth specific proposals to realize the tasks of the fourth party congress. The committee members of the fourth party congress of Qiannan Autonomous Prefecture and the prefectural discipline inspection commission were elected by democratic means. [HK011039 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 14 Dec 81]

NEW JILIN MUNICIPAL SECRETARY--A group wedding sponsored by the Changchun Municipal CYL Committee and the municipal Youth Federation was held on 27 December. Eighty couples participated in the wedding. Attending the wedding ceremony were leading comrades of Changchun municipal party and government organs and responsible comrades of the provincial and Changchun municipal CYL committees as well as relatives and friends of the brides and bridegrooms. (Liu Houde), secretary of the Changchun

Municipal CYL Committee, presided over the ceremony, Ren Qingyuan, first secretary of the Changchun Municipal CCP Committee, officiated, and Feng Yingkui, mayor of Changchun Municipality, served as chief witness. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 81 SK]

GANSU ENACTS CONGRESS DECISIONS--According to our sources, in the part year, 764--or 99 percent--of 776 motions raised at the third session of the fifth provincial people's congress have been dealt with. The results have been respectively answered to the proposers of motions by the provincial people's congress standing committee. The motions raised at the third session of the fifth provincial people's congress have provided many good suggestions. These motions include: readjusting the industrial structure, developing energy resources, developing agriculture, protecting forests and planting trees, solving water shortages for people and animals in arid areas, developing urban construction, protecting the environment and developing cultural, educational and sanitary undertakings. After the conclusion of the third session of the fifth provincial people's congress, the provincial people's congress standing committee, in accordance with the proposal of the motions examination committee, submitted these motions for handling to the provincial people's government, the provincial higher people's court, the provincial people's procuratorate, the leading organs of the PLA units stationed in Gansu and to the Lanzhou Municipal People's Government. [Excerpt] [SK290538 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 28 Dec 81]

HUNAN CONGRESS WORK REPORTS--The fourth session of the fifth Hunan Provincial People's Congress held its third full session on 28 December to listen to reports on the work of the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate. Qi Shouliang, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, reported on the work of the committee in promoting local legislation and education in the legal system since the third session of the fifth provincial people's congress. He said: The 1,809 motions submitted at the previous session have now all been dealt with. Liaison work has been strengthened with the people's deputies and with the local people's congress standing committees. Miao Jiefu, president of the provincial higher people's court, reported on the work of the court. Ma Chunyi, chief provincial procurator, reported on the work of the provincial people's procuratorate. [Summary] [HK290224 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Dec 81]

HUNAN PARTY ELECTIONS--Since the middle of October, the production brigade party branches in the rural areas of Changde Prefecture have generally carried out democratic election of their committees in accordance with the party's guiding principles and the relevant stipulations for production brigade party branches. Up until now 4,309 party branches have held new elections, which is 91.7 percent of the total number of party branches in the prefecture. Elections in other party branches are expected to be completed by the end of this year. HUNAN RIBAO carried an editorial note commenting on this. The editorial note said: "Since the smashing of the gang of four, and after readjustment, the production brigade party branches in the rural areas of the Hunan Province have strengthened the work of party branches. However, over a long period of time, there has been no election of the leadership groups of some party branches. Moreover, the committee members of some party branches were appointed by upper levels. In particular, due to the influence of unhealthy trends in society, some party branches were lax in discipline and organization; their

unhealthy practices affected the party members ability to bring their exemplary roles into full play. This is one of the reasons why some party branches in the rural areas were lax and weak in their combat effectiveness. Having recognized this situation, the Changde Prefectural CCP Committee and the organizational department promptly grasped reelections and has scored good results. This practice can serve as an example for other localities." [Text] [HK250848 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 21 Dec 81]

GUIZHOU GOVERNMENT MEETING--The Guizhou Provincial People's Government held a plenary meeting on 22 December to convey and implement the spirit of the fourth session of the Fifth NPC. Comrade Su Gang presided. Comrade Li Tinggui delivered a report. Li Tinggui said: "We must do really well in implementing the spirit of this session. All areas and departments must seriously study Comrade Zhao Ziyang's government work report, and adopt measures to implement it in connection with their own tasks. The cadres at all levels must brace their spirits, do their work in a sound way, and solve problems. It is necessary to strengthen ideological and political education and launch the masses to promote activities to make greater contributions to the state. We must maintain the good situation that has emerged in the province during the fourth quarter, center our efforts on improving economic results, and do a good job of production and all other work in the first quarter of next year." [Summary] [HK230257 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 22 Dec 81]

JILIN PROCURATORIAL WORK CONFERENCE--The eighth Jilin provincial procuratorial work conference was held in Changchun from 5 to 15 December. The conference held: Since April 1979 following the seventh provincial procuratorial work conference, Jilin Province's procuratorial work has well developed and the procuratorial cadre contingent has been strengthened and expanded. The conference also said that the task for 1982 is to advance the procuratorial work on the basis of strengthening public security. At the conclusion of the conference, Li Diping, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, delivered a speech. Yang Zhantao, permanent member of the provincial CCP committee, attended the conference. [SK170708 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Dec 81]

CSO: 4005/396

PRC FORUM ON MODERN OPERA HELD IN BEIJING

OW171304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 17 Dec (XINHUA)—More than 100 specialists on modern Chinese opera met at a forum held in Beijing from December 2 to 12. It was jointly sponsored by the Ministry of Culture, the Chinese Dramatists' Association, the Chinese Musicians' Association and the preparatory committee of the Chinese Opera Research Institute.

During the course of the meeting, the Chinese Opera Research Institute was formally inaugurated. He Jingzhi, deputy head of the party's propaganda department and Zhou Weizhi, acting minister of culture, both of whom have made contributions to China's modern opera, were elected honorary chairmen. A Presidium composed of seven veteran artists and opera theoreticians was formed. Zhang Geng is the chief adviser.

There are currently 70 troupes engaged in performing modern operas in the country and over 10,000 playwrights, directors, composers, actors and actresses work in the field.

Over the past five years, 90 new modern operas have been started. Themes included contemporary life, lives of revolutionary veterans, recent history, fairy tales and minority nationality stories.

The forum participants said that modern opera should carry forward the fine tradition of reflecting contemporary life so as to inspire the revolutionary spirit of the people. Those who write and stage operas should go among the masses to get a better understanding of the present epoch. This would produce works with higher ideological and artistic levels.

Modern opera in China originated around the time of the "May 4th Movement" in 1919 whose target was feudalism and imperialism. In the 1940's, the new opera form gained ground with the appearance of a series represented by "The White-Haired Girl". In the revolutionary base areas, especially Yanan, these operas played a great role in inspiring the army and people in their struggles for national independence and liberation.

Artistically, this art form is based on China's national folk songs. Some of the techniques of the traditional operas and, to a lesser extent, of European opera are also incorporated.

CSO: 4000/41

'XINHUA' CARRIES SERIES ON CHINESE YOUTH

OW211247 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] (Following is a series of eight articles "Today's Youth of China" based on interviews of representatives to the recent national meeting of outstanding youth and youth league committees, reflecting the work and life of Chinese young people--XINHUA)

Communist Youth League Attracts Young People--"Today's Youth of China" First in Series [XINHUA subhead]

Beijing, 12 Dec (XINHUA)--A quarter of the 190 million people between the ages of 15 and 25 are members of the Chinese Communist Youth League. This is a twofold increase since 1965.

This was stated by Zhang Yibing, head of the organizational department of the Central Committee of the Youth League.

In accomplishing its task of helping the Communist Party, the Youth League had done very well in the past few years, he said. It helped the party rally the young people to build up the country through a series of activities organized by the Youth League's 2.2 million committees.

Different points of emphasis were selected for Youth League activities organized to meet the diverse interests of young people.

In the countryside, the Youth League's slogan is "produce more on your assigned plot". Bigger income for the individual brings more income to the country.

The 1.6 million committees in the rural area run technical training classes, give lectures and lend books that teach young people how to produce more.

Ju Shengxin, secretary of a Youth League committee in Liaoning Province, said: "We started from scratch three years ago. We reclaimed wasteland and did sideline production." Now his committee has a library and a broadcast station and a youth club equipped with tape recorders and facilities for ball games.

The committee members meet every ten or fifteen days to discuss ideological questions and production skills, state affairs and village community problems. The

Youth League committee not only attracts the young people but has also won the support of their parents who contribute their labour and advice.

Youth League activities in factories encourage young workers to attend night schools to study, to improve their work skills and to foster communist ethics. One of the results is the emergence of "youth service teams" in many provinces and cities. In their spare time they provide free services, from repairing bicycles, radios and wrist-watches to barbering, tailoring and repairing household electrical appliances.

The activities in schools take a different form, said Fu Guiqing of the Tianjing Institute of Textile Industry. Students nowadays are eager to learn and they need no extra pressing in that field. They like to ask "why" about everything they hear. Their lack of practical experience sometimes leads to heated debates, she said. The Youth League committees organize them to make social surveys during vacations. "Seeing is believing and they then realise the correctness of the party's policies," she added.

Probably the most challenging work is that of the Youth League secretary working among job-waiting youth. Wu Caidi, 27-year-old Youth League secretary of a neighbourhood committee in Shanghai, said he liked her work because "it brings encouragement to young people who need it."

She recounted this anecdote. One day, as somebody was singing the song "Socialism Is Good", a young man muttered "I don't see how good it is. It didn't give me a job." Wu Caidi led the group to an old granny's home in the neighbourhood. The 84-year-old woman, now lives by herself comfortably on government stipend and is cared for by all her neighbours, she was too poor in the old society to get medication for her children when they were ill. All of her eleven children died one after another. The group of young people went back and discussed the question: Would her children die if they were born in the new society. What would her life be like if she was still living in the old society.

The young people were then asked to go home and ask their parents about their life before liberation. The next day, everyone came back with a tale of woe, for this neighbourhood is essentially a workers' district.

To keep the young people occupied, the Youth League committee organises tours, photograph contests and other recreational activities with the expenses covered by pay earned in temporary work.

When a job opportunity arises, the Youth League committee also makes suggestions as to who really needs it and who is best suited.

The young people are organised to study certain professional skills or general knowledge to enable them to pass the test now required of every new worker applying for a job.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

PRC YOUNG WORKERS USE SPARE TIME FOR STUDY

OW2200845 Beijing XINHUA in English 0803 GMT 22 Dec 81

["Young Workers' Spare Time--'Today's Youth of China' Third in Series"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Dec (XINHUA)--Most young Chinese workers prefer to spend a lot of their spare time catching up on the study they lost during the "Cultural Revolution."

This is the impression gathered from a number of young worker representatives at the recent national meeting of outstanding youth.

Yeh Ning, a weaver in a textile mill in Xi'an, Shaanxi Province, said: "Don't think that we are satisfied only to work with our present skills." Workers in a modernized country, she explained, must have knowledge and culture. "That is why I am studying very hard," she said.

But, she said, she has also managed to find time for literature and art, which she loves since childhood.

Kim Chun, a young worker of Korean minority nationality who works at the Shenyang Number One Lathe Factory, said he loved to spend his time at the Workers' Palace of Culture. There the workers hold discussions and have lectures with the help of the local science and technology association. The aim of these activities, he said, was to solve the problems young workers encountered on the job. The activities were so interesting that they even attracted some young people who do not belong to their trade.

In fairly industrialised Liaoning Province, around 500,000 of the 780,000 young workers in industry and communications, who are below 25 years of age, are studying in night schools. At one big factory in Shenyang, capital of the province, 97 per cent of the young workers took part in spare time study or were sent for full time study with pay. The night school gives examinations. Those who are unable to pass for two consecutive years will have to study full time, and some will not be upgraded.

The Youth League committee of the Number One Motorcar Plant in Changchun city has organized the young workers to study technology. The plant has given tests to ten

thousand workers in algebra, geometry, physics, chemistry and literature. Competitive tests are now common to stimulate the young workers' interest in study.

Qiu Liming of Shanghai Number Two Shirt Factory said: "We young people want efficiency. I want to raise productivity to the maximum within my working hours." Besides doing spare time study, she is also a movie fan and a music lover. "Without this aspect of life, I think I would grow old quickly," she added.

CSO: 4000/41

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'XINHUA' NOTES REVIVAL OF SOCIALIST ETHICS IN PRC

OW231820 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 23 Dec 81

["Socialist Ethics Being Revived--'Today's Youth of China' Sixth in Series"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 23 Dec (XINHUA)--"You live a fuller life if you give others more than you get". This statement by a young Shanghai worker sums up the attitude of a growing number of young people in China.

During the chaotic ten years of the cultural revolution, "rebellion" was on their lips. Now they again see the value of socialist ethics.

Over fifty thousand Communist Youth League members and other young people in Harbin, Heilongjiang Province, have set up ten thousand "bosom friends" groups to help the elderly, orphaned, blind, deaf, disabled and sick. Not only do they take care of their daily life, they also bring them warmth and love.

This summer when floods were reported in several provinces in China, college students throughout the country voluntarily started a donation campaign. In a matter of days, money, clothing, books and stationery flooded into the affected areas from university campuses. The common thought was that they should ease the distress of the people who brought them up and sent them to study.

The example of spare-time youth service teams which originated in Shanghai in early 1980 has been followed by young people in several Chinese cities. They volunteer to help people repair things, put in water meters and mend household electrical appliances, as well as providing barbering, tailoring and shopping service. Some youth service teams have a card system for regular rounds, which lists names and addresses of those who need help.

In Shenyang, capital of Liaoning Province, an "8 Sister Group" has become a model for other young people. They started by delivering goods to elderly and housebound customers in their spare time. Gradually they expanded their service. Once when one of them took an elderly woman to the hospital, a doctor mistook the relationship and said to the patient: "How nice that you have such a loving daughter."

Then there is the action of 25-year-old Qiu Shengchun of Suining County, Sichuan Province. On July 13, the river bank near his village overflowed during a heavy

downpour. In the hours before the government life boats arrived, he and several other young people organized a rescue team, saving the lives of over 30 people. Meanwhile, his new seven-room house, new furniture and other belongings valued at over 12,000 yuan were swept away by the flood. When asked what prompted him to act as he did, he said: "There wasn't any time to think. But I guess any other young man brought up in our country would have done the same."

CSO: 4000/41

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

CHRISTMAS OBSERVED IN BEIJING, SHANGHAI, NANJING

OW251542 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 25 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 25 Dec (XINHUA)--Chinese protestants and catholics in Beijing, Shanghai and Nanjing have celebrated Christmas in a variety of activities since December 20.

Protestants both in Beijing and Shanghai held Christmas services on Christmas eve and this morning while catholics attended their mass. Other activities include candle-light services and performances of Christmas carols. Christians of foreign countries also joined in the celebration.

The 89-year-old bishop of Shanghai diocese, Zhang Jiashu, officiated at the Shanghai mass.

A consecration ceremony was held for four priests by the Shanghai protestant churches for the first time in ten years.

Shanghai's Jingjiang Hotel prepared a special Christmas feast and dance for foreign tourists.

In Nanjing, similar services were held in the Nanjing Union Theological Seminary, the only one on Chinese mainland, which was reopened this year after 14 years's suspension.

Students performed "Emmanuel" last night, which was attended by more than 200 faculty members and students, including Bishop Ding Guangxun, president, and Chen Zemin, vice-president, of the seminary. This morning, Christmas carols, including sections from Handel's "Messiah", were sung in the seminary.

Chen Zemin, who attended a world theological meeting in Canada and visited the U.S. last October, said that the seminary has expanded its exchanges with foreign Christians and invited Christians delegations from Canada, the U.S. and Britain as well as from Hong Kong.

CSO: 4000/41

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'XINHUA' VIEWS VALUE OF SELF-STUDY TO PRC YOUTH

OW250814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 25 Dec 81

["Bright Future for Self-Taught Young People--'Today's Youth of China' Eighth in Series"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Dec (XINHUA)--The capacity of Chinese young people to make progress is shown by many of them who are getting a college education through self-study.

Some combine their study with work, as did 33-year-old Wang Wanyi who went to the countryside to do farm work after graduating from high school in 1965. Not for one day in the last 16 years has she stopped studying such subjects as applied optics, principles of laser, cytogenetics, optical transduction and radioactive biology. She also studies English to read and translate articles and books on these subjects published abroad.

She successfully used laser beams in seed breeding in Nanhai County, Guangdong Province. Later, when she went to work in a tyre factory in Guangzhou in 1977, she became the first person in China to use laser holograms to inspect tyre quality.

She has written about 100 reports and papers, 13 of which have been published in national periodicals. Her research on crop breeding with laser beams has drawn attention abroad.

Zhu Zhonghou of Mengjin County, Henan Province, has become an entomologist through self study. He has successfully cultivated a type of ladybug that kills cotton aphids and found a way of utilizing the hormone scent of the female scarab to keep the insect under control. These methods reduce the need for pesticides and are more effective because the pests developed a resistance to pesticides.

Besides reading over 300 books and collecting specimens of 170 species of insects, the 27-year-old peasant spends time in the fields day and night to observe the live cycle of insects.

Young people's interests do not always tally with their work. Li Xiaoming, a 23-year-old worker in a truck factory in Xingtai city, Hebei Province, has become known in the country's geographic circles for the two sets of "fact-finding cards" she worked on, one on world geography and another on Chinese geography. This is helpful teaching material for high school and college students. Li Xiaoming is now a member of the national association for geographical teaching.

She explained that her interest in geography came from literary works by Chinese and foreign writers. "I am deeply moved by the beautiful scenery, historical relics and customs mentioned in novels," she said.

Li Xiaoming said her study did not affect her work although they were not related. Her colleagues support her in her study and she also does well in her work.

Some young people's choices of study came from the difficulties of their life. Thirty-year-old Xu Xinren fell victim to infantile paralysis when he was one year old. He became a doctor of traditional Chinese medicine because he was determined to help others similarly afflicted.

Now he works in a large hospital in Chengdu, capital of Sichuan Province. One of his recent patients was a 24-year-old girl who was struck down with infantile paralysis and suffered muscular atrophy of her legs. With acupuncture, massage, herbal medicine and block therapy, he enabled the patient to walk now.

However, it is not accurate to say that self-taught young people are entirely "self-taught." Most of them have the support and backing of society and the government.

The laser specialist was helped by professors of several colleges after she wrote to them. She was given access to university laboratories. The geographer also got help from professors at Beijing Teachers' College, and the entomologist from a professor of Henan Agricultural College.

Publishing houses have brought out numerous sets of self-study series, which are among the country's best-sellers.

Professors and scholars have set up consultancies in many cities to answer questions and correct papers by studious young people.

CSO: 4000/41

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

FILM ASSOCIATION HEAD ASSESSES 1981 PRODUCTIONS

OW260842 Beijing XINHUA in English 0802 GMT 26 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 26 Dec (XINHUA)--China in 1981 produced a greater number of feature films that can be rated as "good", but should continue to concentrate its attention on quality in coming years.

This is the assessment made by Xia Yan, 81, chairman of the China Film Association who has been engaged in the field since the 30's. Speaking at the association's recent council meeting, Xia Yan noted that there had been a steady increase in output since 1979, which many people described as the "turning point" for China's film industry in its effort to rebuild itself.

Of the 90 films produced this year, he named at least eight that he thought were "good". These include "Nanchang Uprising" by the Shanghai Film Studio, "Happiness Knocks at the Door" by the Shanghai Film Studio, "Sha'ou (Seagull)" by the Youth Film Studio about a woman volleyball player; "Midnight" by the Shanghai Film Studio adapted from a novel by Mao Dun; and "Regret for the Past" by the Beijing Film Studio, adapted from a novel by Lu Xun.

In his opinion, most of the new productions are "of average standards" and "some are flawed or even have mistakes." He complained that there was "too much love" in the films. He was not against love themes, he explained, but the trouble now was that love stories had become an "additive" to attract viewers. As an art form of a mass character, he stressed, films should contribute to the improvement of the social climate.

Xia Yan said that another deficiency was that the film makers had neglected subjects of industry, science and youth. He recalled that things had changed much with rural subjects, and the comedy "Happiness Knocks at the Door" was a most successful example of recent effort to reflect the peasants' life.

Speaking at the same meeting, Yuan Wenshu, vice-chairman of the film association, summed up the year's achievements in these terms: A remarkable increase in the number of good films that portray new socialist people; more accurate presentation of historical events with a more successful characterization of revolutionary leaders; emergence of well-received films dealing with rural life; new attempts to widen scope and new experiments with techniques; and marked progress made by a number of younger directors.

CSO: 4000/41

BRIEFS

REFORM OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS--Beijing, 23 Dec (XINHUA)--More of Beijing's secondary schools will be oriented to early vocational training for middle school students, announced Hou Weicheng, director of the municipal education bureau, at the People's Congress Standing Committee meeting today. Some 210 classes in 80 senior middle schools, involving 9,400 students, have been converted from academic to vocational training in the last two years. Courses, 67 in all, include training for industry, agriculture, commerce, law and secretarial work. The change is an important step in the bureau's effort to redress the imbalance between senior middle school and university enrollments, and also to provide labour departments with better trained people, he said. Close cooperation will be established between education institutions and various trades and departments. Admission standards for senior middle schools will be raised next year and the period of senior middle schooling extended from two years to three years. Beijing has 948 middle schools with nearly 600,000 students including 300 junior middle schools. [Text] [OW231804 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 23 Dec 81]

NEW EVENING PAPERS--Beijing, 3 Jan (XINHUA)--There are now 13 evening papers circulating in China's major cities. Three new ones putting out first issues since the New Year's Day are Shanghai's XINMIN EVENING NEWS, the FUZHOU EVENING NEWS in Fujian Province's capital and the HOHHOT EVENING NEWS in the capital city of the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region. The other ten evening papers are published in Beijing, Nanchang, Guangzhou, Kunming, Nanning, Guiyang, Zhengzhou, Xian, Hefei and Changsha. [Text] [OW031445 Beijing XINHUA in English 1203 GMT 3 Jan 82]

CSO: 4000/41

TAIPEI ON TAIWAN TIES WITH INDONESIA, ASEAN

OW130934 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 13 Dec 81

[Station commentary: "Free China and Asean"]

[Text] Premier Sun Yun-hsuan has just completed an informal visit to Indonesia. That the visit has aroused much attention is not surprising. This was the first time for a Chinese premier to visit a country that has no diplomatic relations with free China. However, there is nothing unusual about the visit itself.

Indonesia and the Republic of China have [words indistinct] many Indonesian officials have visited Taipei, and Chinese officials also showed up in Jakarta from time to time. Economically the ties between free China and Indonesia are also increasing rapidly. Two-way trade has already exceeded 1 billion dollar mark. With Indonesia's rich resources and Taiwan's dependence on imported raw materials for processing, continued growth of trade exchanges is a matter of course.

Indonesia has a largely Chinese community which is influential in the country's economic life. The overwhelming majority of them are sentimentally attached to the Republic of China and against the Chinese communist regime. Better ties between their country of adoption and free China can only contribute to the political stability of the host country.

Furthermore, the Republic of China is comparatively more developed than Indonesia and is rich in expertise and experience for socio-economic development. Taipei is most willing to share this valuable know-how with friendly nations in the third world.

Above all, the Republic of China and Indonesia are on the same side in the struggle against communism. Although farther away from the Chinese mainland, Indonesia feels as strongly as the Republic of China about threats of aggression and subversion from the Chinese communists. It is natural for those on the same boat to stick together.

What is true between Taipei and Jakarta is also true to varying degrees between the Republic of China and the other four member states of Asean. None of the latter have formal ties with Taipei, but all of them share the Republic of China's concern about the threat from the Chinese communist regime. In a word, there is sufficient reason for the Asean countries to forge closer ties with the Republic of China for their common good. Those who wish to play off Red China against the Soviets or vice versa are deceiving themselves. Both aim at communizing Southeast Asia, even though they are courting Asean right now.

YOUTH OF TAIWAN ORIGIN MAKE GOOD IN SHANGHAI

OW171302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 17 Dec 81

[Text] Shanghai, 17 December (XINHUA)--Zhou Hanhui and Hong Hai are typical of 800 young people of Taiwan origin now living in Shanghai.

Zhou, a technician in a Shanghai fountain pen factory, designed a piece of equipment raising the precision of NIB grinding and doubling work efficiency.

Hong, a student in the Shanghai Science and Technology University, recently enrolled as a graduate student in the Shanghai Organic Chemistry Research Institute. He was also elected a deputy to the 10th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Youth League.

And of the 800 youths of Taiwan origin in the city, 52 have been named model workers and more than 50 are university students or graduate students.

Zhou became the technician of the factory after graduation from middle school, and he kept on studying assiduously. Later he entered the Shanghai Spare-Time Polytechnical University and he has made many innovations by using laser and electronic techniques.

Hong contributes all his progress to the party's concern for Taiwan youth. He said his grandfather had no chance to receive an education before liberation in Taiwan and his father only finished primary school. He said he hoped to engage in theoretical research of organic chemistry.

"I look forward to the earlier peaceful reunification of the motherland," he said, "So I might join my efforts with my Taiwan colleagues for a thriving Chinese nation."

Another youth, Xu Mengjia, a seal engraver, is now busy making seals of names of noted places in Taiwan including five mountains, five rivers, five cities, 10 waterfalls and 12 scenic spots. He said that he hoped to make these seals a complete collection. "I'll take this as a gift to my Taiwan colleagues during our first meeting after the reunification of the motherland," he said.

CSO: 4000/42

ZHONGHUA BOOK COMPANY INVITES TAIWAN COLLEAGUES

OW181251 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 18 December (XINHUA)--The 70th anniversary of the founding of the Zhonghua Book Company will be observed in Beijing 12 January according to Chen Zhixiang, general manager of the company.

To mark the 70th anniversary of its founding, the company will publish a commemorative album, collections of academic essays and library catalogs of the company's publications.

In a statement issued today, the general manager welcomed colleagues of the Zhonghua Book Company in Taiwan to come to Beijing for the occasion. He said he hoped that his colleagues in Taiwan would work together with his company for the prosperity and development of the nation's culture. Chen also said his company would like to exchange publications and informations with the Taiwan Company. His company would also like to publish works by Taiwan scholars, books related to Taiwan or documents on the natural sciences and classical works.

Founded in January 1912, the Zhonghua Book Company mainly published textbooks for primary and middle schools and social science books before 1949. During the 1912-1949 period, the company published textbooks, social science books, natural science books, books on literature and art, classical works, reference books, and children's books. It also published 20 different magazines and periodicals. Well-known books published by the company include "Sze Pu Pei Yao" (selection of four branches of Chinese classic), "Gu Jin Tu Shu Ji Cheng" (a new encyclopaedia with 10,000 entries on China's economic history), "Zhong Hua Da Zi Dian" (Chinese dictionary) and "Tzu Hai" (a sea of words).

After the founding of the People's Republic the company has become a national publisher of Chinese classical works and works on literature, history and philosophy by contemporary scholars. To date, it has compiled, published or photocopied more than 600 kinds of classical works, including the twenty-four histories, a draft history of the Qing Dynasty, the "Yung Lo Encyclopaedia," "Taiping Yu Lan" (an edition of movable type of the Ming Dynasty), "Tse Fu Yuan Kuei" (a voluminous work of an encyclopaedic nature for the study of history before the Song Dynasty).

CSO: 4000/42

TAIWAN PREMIER REPORTS ON GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

OW211413 Taipei CNA in English 1349 GMT 21 Dec 81

[Text] Taipei, 21 Dec (CNA)—Premier Sun Yun-hsuan said Monday that the 70s of the Republic is the era for the victory of the three principles of the people and also an important turning point in the national reconstruction work of the Republic of China.

Reporting on the administrative work of the government at the monthly Sun Yat-sen memorial meeting at the presidential office, Premier Sun said that at present all the government's administrative measures are directed toward the realization of mainland recovery under the three principles of the people.

He added, "We must also bring the fruits of our reconstruction here to the mainland China, winning the confidence of our compatriots there in the achievements of the Republic of China under the guidance of the three principles of the people."

The premier then stressed the following points as the guidelines for the government:

- continue to glorify the constitutional rule, carry out political reform, improve administrative efficiency, and upgrade the spiritual life of the people.

- insist on remaining in the democratic camp, expand substantive cooperation such as economic and technical ties with free nations of the world, promote total diplomacy so as to improve the international status of the nation.

- strengthen the combat capacity of the armed forces, further develop national defense industry, renew military equipment and strengthen political warfare against the Chinese communists in order to accomplish the mainland recovery mission.

- maintain the balance between economic stability and growth, continue to help the business sectors solve their difficulties, and positively adjust the structure of agriculture and industry with the aim to upgrade the economy.

- promote educational, cultural and scientific development, and raise the academic standard of the nation so as to meet the needs of the society in the 70s of the republic.

- strengthen social welfare and basic reconstruction, and promote national insurance and ecological protection in order to establish a modern and prosperous society.

CSO: 4000/42

CONGRESS OF TAIWAN COMPATRIOTS OPENS IN BEIJING

OW221229 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Text] Beijing, 22 December (XINHUA)--The first national congress of Taiwan compatriots opened in the Taiwan hall of the Great Hall of the People here this morning.

The task of the congress is to discuss and adopt a constitution for the proposed all-China federation of Taiwan compatriots, and to elect the first council of the federation.

The congress is being attended by 100 delegates, including people from the different provinces of China who had come from Taiwan in earlier years, those recently returned from abroad and those who are natives of other provinces but who had lived in Taiwan.

Ulanhu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and head of the United Front Work Department of the CCP Central Committee, attended and addressed the opening ceremony. He said that a favorable situation has been brought about to China's reunification by the great impact at home and abroad as a result of Ye Jianying's nine-point proposal and Hu Yaobang's suggestions. Ulanhu said it is significant that the all-China federation of Taiwan compatriots is being established at such a time.

The founding of the federation is a major event for Taiwan compatriots to promote the country's reunification, he said.

Ulanhu hoped that the federation and its local branches would make full use of the advantages of a mass organization. The federation should organize Taiwan compatriots to study the Communist Party's policies on Taiwan and help implement policies on Taiwan compatriots living on the mainland.

A preparatory committee, composed of 35 members with Lin Liyun as chairman and Dong Ke as vice-chairman, was set up in September and has held two meetings.

Local branches of the federations set up in some parts of China in 1980 laid the foundation for the national federation.

Chairman Lin Liyun said in her speech: "It is one of the three major tasks of the Chinese people of all nationalities to strive for Taiwan's return to the motherland and achieve peaceful reunification in the 1980's. All patriotic Taiwan compatriots will work for the sacred cause which bestows honor on our ancestors and benefits the generations to come."

She continued: "We will make this new federation a real bridge linking the party and the government with the Taiwan compatriots."

CSO: 4000/42

TAIPEI RADIO VIEWS ZHAO ZIYANG'S DPRK TRIP

OW240815 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 24 Dec 81

[Station commentary: "Chao Tzu-yang's Pyongyang Trip"]

[Text] Communist China's Premier Chao Tzu-Yang has arrived in Pyongyang for what is officially called a good will visit for an unannounced duration. Because both the hosts and guests are communists, neither is expected to tell the truth about the real purpose of Chao's visit or the results of their talks.

One thing is sure, however, Chao's trip to Pyongyang is more than a courtesy call. It must have something to do with the Pyongyang-Peiping-Moscow triangle.

On the surface, everything goes fine between the Chinese communists and their North Korean comrades. But appearances are deceiving in communist countries. Since the quarrel between the Soviets and their former Chinese communists allies Kim Il-song has been maintaining a precarious balance between the two big neighbors. Being a skillful tightrope walker, Kim has now and then tilted to the one side or the other in order to get what he wanted from both of his big brothers.

However, the situation has changed somewhat as a result of the United States' new Chian policy initiated by President Jimmy Carter. The North Koreans have become increasingly worried as Washington steadily moved closer to the Chinese communist regime. The uneasiness of the Korean communists may have prompted them to begin tilting to the Soviet side.

There have been reports that the Pyongyang regime has agreed to let the Soviet Navy use one of their ports as an operational base for the Russian Far East fleet. Already boxed in by the Soviets and their Vietnamese allies from the north and the south, the Peiping regime must be very concerned about the possible moves of North Korea which lies on the southeastern border of vitally important Manchuria.

This is the background against which Chao Tzu-yang took the trip to Pyongyang. One can be reasonably sure that he did so for the purpose of preventing the North Koreans from completely going over to the Soviets.

In the past, the Peiping regime has been doing this by merely voicing its support for the North Koreans in demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from the

Korean Peninsula. Now, one may wonder whether Kim Il-song will be satisfied with lip service. Nobody will be surprised if he demands from his Chinese communist guest something more substantial. It is a big question whether the Chinese communists are in a position to provide much material assistance to Pyongyang. If Chao cannot satisfy Kim's demands, he will have to return home empty-handed just as he did from his recent trips to Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines.

CSO: 4000/42

BRIEFS

REPORTS ON NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION WORK--Taipei, 25 Dec (CNA)--Premier Sun Yun-hsuan said Friday that only the constitution based on the three principles of the people can meet the needs of all the Chinese people. Making a report on the national reconstruction work to the joint ceremony marking the 34th Constitution Day, the 16th plenary meeting of the Constitutional Research Council of the National Assembly and the annual convention of the National Assembly, Premier Sun said that since the implementation of the constitution, the national reconstruction work has made great achievements, promoting welfare for the people in the Republic of China and giving hope to the compatriots on the mainland. The premier then related the government's work in the fields of national defense, economic development, political reforms, foreign affairs, social reconstruction and advancement of education and culture. The meeting adopted resolutions to pay respects to Madame Chiang Kai-shek, President Chiang Ching-kuo and the armed forces, respectively. It also decided to cable regards to anti-communist revolutionaries and overseas Chinese. A total of 152 resolutions were also adopted by the meeting for submission to the government for references. [Text] [OW251449 Taipei CNA in English 1420 GMT 25 Dec 81]

RETURNED COMPATRIOTS CELEBRATE NEW YEAR--Beijing, 1 January (XINHUA)--The Taiwan Fellow-Students Association in Beijing held a Happy New Year party this afternoon, with some of its members celebrating New Year Festival for the first time on the mainland. Set up last November by young Taiwan scientists who went abroad to study and returned to Beijing in the past few years, the association is headed by Lin Shenzhong who graduated from the Taiwan University. Speaking at the party, he expressed two new year wishes on behalf of all present: that China becomes stronger, and that the country is reunified at an early date. All our members graduated from universities in Taiwan and we hope scientists on both sides of the straits will strengthen academic exchanges and contribute to the modernization of China, he said. Lin Liyun, president of the all-China Federation of Taiwan Compatriots, was present to extend new year greetings to people on Taiwan. Back from recent visits to the Gezhouba water control project and the southwestern part of the country, Wu Tinghua said, "Nobody could have shut his eyes to the achievements on the mainland over the past three decades. Just come and see." He has been working in an institute under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences for over a year. He said he had come to understand better "the beauty and strength of my country." Other speakers urged the early setting up of transportation, postal services and economic ties across the Taiwan Straits. [Text] [OW011650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1558 GMT 1 Jan 82]

OFFICIAL VISITS--Taipei, 19 Dec (CNA)--The Republic of China's economic and trade relations and cultural exchanges with India and Sri Lanka will continue to expand, said Tao Yung, president of the Chjina-India-Sri Lanka Cultural Economic Association, upon his returning from a trip to the two countries. Tao left for India on 29 November for a 5-day visit at the invitation of a parliamentarian of the Indian Congress. During his stay there, he called on the speaker and secretary general of the Indian Congress to exchange views on how to enhance substantial relations between the two countries. On 7 December, Tao arrived in Sri Lanka for a 5-day stay. While there, he called on the speaker of Sri Lanka's National Assembly. [Text] [OW191043 Taipei CNA in English 0942 GMT 19 Dec 81]

TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH PANAMA EXTENDED--At a regular meeting on Thursday, the executive Yuan approved the extension of this nation's technical agreement with Panama for 2 more years. The Sino-Panamanian Technical Cooperation Agreement was first signed on 12 November 1969, and was later extended for five items. Since the Republic of China's agricultural mission has been providing distinguished services in Panama, acting Foreign Minister (Cabulera) of Panama has called on Chinese Ambassador (Pablo Chen), asking for an extension of the agreement until 12 November 1983. [Text] [OW182051 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 18 Dec 81]

GOLAN HEIGHTS ANNEXATION CONDEMNED--Taipei, 19 Dec (CNA)--Israel's unilateral annexation of the Golan Heights, the Syrian territory it has occupied by force since 1967, has seriously violated international law, Liu Ta-jen, spokesman for the ministry of foreign affairs, said Saturday. He made the remarks in answering an inquiry at a news conference about Israel's recent annexation of the Golan Heights. Consequently, the Israeli action will intensify Middle East tension and gravely endanger the peace and stability in that region, he continued. "We deplore the unlawful action of the Israeli Government and consider that it has no legitimacy under international law and should be condemned," the spokesman said. [Text] [OW191353 Taipei CNA in English 1341 GMT 19 Dec 81]

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